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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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JAP FLEET TURNS TAIL IN PACIFIC

Americans Bomb Formosa Again: Philippine Towns Pounded

WASHINGTON, October 17.

Gen. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S.A.F. announced today that Super-Fortresses again attacked military targets in Formosa today.

JAP FLEET WITHDRAWS

PEARL HARBOUR, Oct 17: A communique issued by Admiral Nimitz said Japanese units, were sighted approaching the area in which U. S. Pacific Fleet forces have been operating in the western part of the Philippines sea, but on discovering that our fighting strength was unimpaired they avoided acton and withdrew to their bases.

During October 13th, 14th and 15th 191 enemy planes attacked one of our task groups off Formosa by day and night. Ninety-five of them were shot down by our fighters and anti-aircraft fire while we lost five planes.

AMERICAN LOSSES

During fighting between our carrier forces and enemy air forces based on the shores of Ryukyus (Formosa) and Luzon from October 10 until the time of this communique there has been no damage of consequence to our battleships or carriers.

However two medium ships were hit by aircraft torpedoes and are retiring from the area.

STILL STRIKING AT LUZON

A communique issued by Admiral Nimitz, C.in-C. of the Pacific, reports that carrier-borne planes are still striking at Luzon in the Philippines.

The communique also disclosed that the three days' air attacks on Formosa centred on Tainan, Talao, Okayama and Theito. Thirty warehouses have destroyed in the Talao docks area and 14 buildings wrecked at Theitor At Tainan seven hangars were destroyed, five heavily damaged and several barracks demolished. Many assembly plants, hangars and buildings have been destroyed at Okayama airfield.

JAP FLEET WON'T COME OUT

Naval officers here were almost jubilant over a Tokio broadcast that the Japanese fleet had emerged from hiding because they were confident of victory for Admiral Halsey commanding the Naval Forces in the Pacific. But there is now a growing suspicion that the Japanese Fleet is still covering in bases and has no intention of meeting Admiral Halsey's forces.

U. S. Bombers Pound Balik Papan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17

American bombers escorted by fighters have again heavily attacked the important Japanese-held Borneo oil centre of Balik Papan, reports to-day's communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters.

During the raid American fighter planes destroyed 49 Japanese fighters and probably destroyed 18. Two Allied bombers and five fighters are missing.

The communique listed the following damage as having been inflicted during the four raids against Balik Papan 390 tons of high explosives dropped; 179 Japanese planes destroyed, 19 American bombers and six fighters were lost.

A large force of carrier-borne aircraft yesterday was launched against the airfields near the Manila Bay and from 30 to 40 intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down out of a force of about 50. An additional 15 to 20 were destroyed on ground.

73 JAP SHIPS AND 670 PLANES DESTROYED OFF FORMOSA.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz, broadcasting from Pearl Harbour to-night said that since October 9 American forces in the Western Pacific have destroyed 73 Japanese ships and 670 aircraft.

Admiral Nimitz said, "Our average now is the destruction of 100 aircraft and ten ships a day." Admiral Nimitz was broadcasting in the "New York Herald Tribune annual forum on current problems.

Admiral Nimitz denied the recent Tokio claims of victory over the American fleet off Formosa and the Philippines.

U. S. Raid On Swatow Sector

NEW YORK, Oct. 17: Fourteen Bee twenty-nine "Superfortresses" raided the Swatow sector in Kwangtung, South China, in four waves on Monday according to a broadcast from Tokyo heard here.

Reuter adds: Swatow on China's eastern coast is just over 200 miles from the much raided island of Formosa.—Reuter.

Jap Cruiser Sunk

CHUNGKING, Oct. 17: General Stilwell announces that Fourteenth United States Airforce sank a Japanese cruiser and probably sank a destroyer in South China Sea on Monday.—Reuter.

Indian Scientists Demand Swaraj

Plain-speaking To Britain

Release Of Sterling Balances For Research Work

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Many Delegations and Commissions have arrived in Britain from India in the past five years, but none has been received with such cordiality and goodwill as the five Indian scientists who arrived last week. It can also be said that no member of any Indian delegation has been so frank and outspoken as the Scientists who have come to study British scientific methods in research development.

At yesterday's press conference at the premises of the Royal Society, the outstanding feature was the exchange of views. The visitors answered many questions. Some of them may be termed 'delicate'. They answered them also without any equivocation, and at the end of the Conference, Professor A. V. Hill emerged as the happiest man whose life's dream had at last come true.

The first question fired at was: "Is it possible to achieve what the Scientists in mind without a National Government in India.

This brought out a prompt reply from Sir S. Bhatnagar, every word of which was endorsed by Dr. Nazir Ahmed.

Dr. Bhatnagar said: "It is obvious that industrial progress in India will make headway under a National Government. There is no doubt about it; but it would be criminal on our part, even as we are to-day, to sit back and refuse to start doing anything. We must begin to plan now We must hope sooner or later that India will have a National Government, and what we do now with all its shortcomings as way of preparation would be of immense value in the future".

When Dr. Nazir Ahmed followed and endorsed Dr. Bhatnagar's sentiments, Prof Hill pointed out: "Gentlemen, you must remember that Sir Shanti is a Hindu and Dr. Nazir is a Muslim: but both want the same things".

When someone asked how much money the Government of India devoted for scientific research, Dr. Bhatnagar said: "I am most thankful for this question. We have been treated very badly in the past. Science has been neglected by Government. Up to now the Government of India spent only a crore and half rupees for this kind of vital work. But recently, partially due to Prof. Hill's visit to India, there has been change for the better and we have now been promised five crores. Here, I must pay tribute to the Tatas and other industrialists like Sardar Bahadur Baldev Singh for their handsome donations.

SCIENTISTS AND SWARAJ

To a question whether Scientists could help the attainment of Indian freedom, the reply was: "There is more freedom among Scientists. We Scientists are more internationally-minded".

As an illustration, it was pointed out that Prof. Hill was a member of the Conservative Party and Sir S. Bhatnagar was an Indian Nationalist. But both of them got on together very well indeed.

All five Scientists expressed an intense desire to visit the U.S.S.R. They assured the pressmen that they would like to proceed to that country. There were many things to learn there and, therefore, they had intimated their wishes on these lines to the Government of India. They hoped that the Government of India would respond to their wishes. Sir S. Bhatnagar complained that they did not know much of what was happening in the Soviet Union regarding scientific development. They were cut off from their "great experiment." They did not even have access to the Russian literature. Dr. S. Bhatnagar and Dr. Nazir Ahmed hoped to visit the Soviet Union, because they could then renew friendship with that great Russian scientist, Dr. Kapitza. They would also like Indian students to proceed to the Soviet Union, instead of confining their studies only to Britain and the United States, but they feared that it could not be done unless there was some satisfactory assurance of reciprocity of treatment. There was also the need to overcome the language difficulties for Indian students so that they could make the maximum use of their stay in the Soviet Union.

Prof. Ghosh revealed that he had been authorised to purchase scientific instruments anywhre in the world worth about sixteen lakhs of rupees for use in schools and institutes, but he had no doubt that India's potential demand would not be less than five to six crores of rupees. Prof. Ghosh also took the opportunity to thank the late Jamshedjee Tata for founding the Bangalore Institute and the late Tareknath Palit and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose for their munificent gifts to the Calcutta University.

He also thanked others who, by private benefactions made it possible to make the Benares Hindu University what it is today. Referring to the Madras Presidency, he paid a handsome tribute to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar for his donations to the Madras and Annamalai universities. Prof. Ghosh emphasised that the Indian public had come to realise the value of science. He fervently hoped that Government would also co-operate with the public. because only then. there was a great future for scientific development and prosperity in India. When it was remarked that visits of Indian scientists and Indian industrialists who are visiting Britain in spring should have been arranged simultaneously so as to give facilities for mutual consultations it was stated that most of the Indian industrialists were in close touch with scientists. But scientists came separately because they were not directly concerned with starting industries. They were more concerned with finding out how science could help starting industries.

The inevitable question of 800 million sterling balances cropped up. Someone suggested that India should have the right to spend moneys as she thought best, and Prof. Mukherjee jumped up and said "yes. We scientists want the whole lot of this money. Why not? We should not like to lose these magnificent sterling balances. You, gentlemen help us to get us this money. Hitherto, we have been neglected. So, give us this money. We will not fail you".

To the suggestion there was much red tape in Government repartments, Prof. Hill said that he entirely shared that apprehension; but he was astonished at the amount of work done by the Government in response to his suggestions. He was most delighted with it.

To this, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, made the following rejoinder: "I must confess that in several departments of the Government of India, there were heads who were without scientific mind. They were trained merely in the Classical way. This 'non-scientific' approach in administration was certainly a serious handicap. These gentlemen sitting on the top did not understand anything about our needs. We hope this will alter soon."

Prof. Hill assured the Press Conference that Sir C. V. Raman and Messrs. Krishnan Sahani were not in the party, because although they were eminent scientists, they were not heads of any institute. Prof Hill, however hoped that they too would be able to visit Britain for contacting their opposite numbers.

THE 'Bombay Chronicle' wishes A Happy & Prosperous NEW YEAR To All Its HINDU READERS

ALL-OUT SOVIET DRIVE NORTH OF WARSAW

Fierce Battles Raging Between Vistula & Bug

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The German news agency to-day reported the launching of an all-out Soviet drive north of Warsaw. It stated: "The entire weight of the Soviet offensive along the eastern front appears to have been flung into the sectors north of the Polish Capital. Battles of utmost ferocity are raging. Some idea of the fighting between the Vistula and the Bug can be gained from the fact that the Soviet command has thrown seven rifle divisions and a whole series of tank formations against the 'deaths head' S. S. division holding this part of the line".

SOVIET DRIVE INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.

Marshal Malinovsky's troops advancing towards the south-eastern border of Czechoslovakia have driven a deep wedge into the fortified triangle with which the Germans halted the Red Army's drive into Czechoslovakia from the east.

General Petrovk's forces are intensifying their pressure on the northern side of the triangle.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being Hindu New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the "Chronicle" tomorrow (Thursday).

GANDHI-MAHMUD TALKS CONTINUE

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi and Doctor Syed Mahmud continued their talks on the present political situation when the two leaders met this afternoon for the third time at Bajajwadi.

Doctor Mahmud, it is learnt, has been acquainting Mahatma Gandhi with the views of the detained Working Committee Members on the political developments in the country.

Dr. Syed Mahmud is expected to stay here for a week.

Doctor Beni Prasad, Professor of Politics at the Allahabad University, also had discussions with Mahatma Gandhi to-day.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU

Declines Conditional Release

The prospects of Dr. Rajendra Prasad's release, according to a reliable source, are now somewhat remote.

I learn says a special correspondent of "Searchlight" of Patna, that the Central Government on recommendations from the Government of Bihar, considered the particular case of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and advised the Provincial Government to effect his release on certain condition. I further understand that Dr. Prasad categorically refused to be released on any condition.

Germans Evacuate Salonika

Allies Make Steady Progress North Of Leopold Canal; Capture Two Towns North Of Aachen

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS, Oct. 17

General Eisenhower's 'communique' today states: Steady progress continues north of the Leopold Canal.

Gains of up to one thousand yards were made against somewhat decreased enemy opposition.

Our units continued to make slow progress in the Aachen house to house figghting.

To the north-east, stiff opposition of all types is being met and we are encountering heavy artillery and mortar fire. East of Aachen, we repulsed several counterattacks with no loss of ground.

Germans Evacuate Salonika

CAIRO, Oct. 17: The Germans are evacuating Salonika preparatory to an all-out bid to smash their way out northwards, according to reliable reports reaching here today. They have received instructions, possibly from Hitler's Headquarters to get everp man in to the Hungarian battlefield in an effort to stop the Russian progress.

(From Reuter's special correspondent S.H.A.E.F., Paris, Tuesday).

The Germans outside the encircled Aachen last night launched a slashing counter-attack in a viorous attempt to break the Allied ring of men and steel round the city. The attack was still raging at midnight but it was fairly well held by the United States First Army.

ADVANCE NORTH OF LEOPOLD CANAL

In the Scheldt Pocket, Canadian troops, after repulsing a German counter-attack from the vicinity of Eede, two miles north of Leopold Canal, have resumed their advance to the north. On the coasts, progress is ebing made foot by foot in the Hoofdplaat sector in the drive towards Breskens.

In the Vosges, heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans making counter-attacks. American born Japanese troops have made their appearance with the American seventh army on this sector.

DEFENCE OF APPROACHES TO BOLOGNA.

Reports from the Fifth Army front to-day said that Kesselring had ordered all out defence of the approaches to Bologna. He is making use of heavy artillery concentrations before counter-attacks. Lobbing for instance as many as a thousand rounds in twelve hours into Allied forward lines in the immediate vicinity of the road to Bologna. Gains of a thousand yards which the "communique" calls "significant" were made south of the Emilian capital.

Berlin Communique

BERLIN, Oct. 17: To-day's German "communique" said "the heavy battle of attrition around Aachen has mounted to a new climax. Throwing in two fresh infantry and tank divisions, the Americans narrowed down the lifeline to Aachen but were unable to cut it off. Fort Driant, south-west of Metz, is again in our hands."

North of Warsaw and at Seroc the Russians launched only minor attacks. On either side of Wilkowisken the Russians have launched a grandscale attack on a 25 miles front after a gunfire barrage lasting many hours and at one point, they have reached the East Prussian frontier.

Wilkowisken is about 50 miles east of Insterburg, heavily raided by the red air forced.

ALLIES CAPTURE TWO TOWNS NORTH OF AACHEN

From Reuter's special correspondent with First Army troops at Bardenberg (Germany) Tuesday. Allied troops have captured the small towns of Richterich and. Kohlscheid north of Aachen. Troops moving in conjunction with the infantry advance which closed the Aachen gap had pushed south-west from Bardenberg. —Reuter.

WAVELL NOT TO ADDRESS CENTRAL LEGISLATURE?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The "United Press" learns that Lord Wavell will not address the Central Legislature during the Autumn session commencing on November 1.

[illegible] a resolution is likely to be placed before the Central Assembly during the forthcoming session recording the approval of the food and agricultural organisation constituted by the United Nations at a recent International Conference.—United Press.

N. R. SARKAR FOR BOMBAY

Will Attend Industrial And General Policy Committee Meetings

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Mr. N. R. Sarkar will leave for Bombay on October 21 to attend the meeting of the Industrial Policy Committee to be held at Bombay on October 26 and the General Policy Committee to be held on October 27.

"United Press" understands that problems relating to trade, commerce and industrial development and financial problems to be tackled under the Government of India's post-war scheme will come for review.

Mr. Sarkar will return to Calcutta on November 1.—United Press.

COLOMBO, Oc. 17

Mr. M. S. Aney, Government of India's representative in Ceylon is leaving for Madras to-night 'en route' to Delhi. He expects to spend about threee weeks in India.—A. P.

Score Of Journalists Walk-out From Dalal's Press Conference

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Development, Government of India, today held a press Conference at the residency of his host, Sardar Baldev Singh, the Food Minister, Punjab. The Conference ended abruptly, the score of press representatives present walking out in protest.

The trouble arose when questions were put after the journalists had been handed a statement from Sir Ardeshir. After a few questions had been asked and answered they withdrew from the conference room, Sir Ardeshir thinking the question to be "insulting" and the press resenting his "tone and temper."

SEARCH FOR AGREED FORMULA TO END DEADLOCK

Move For Conference Of All Muslim Political Bodies

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

About 20 leading Muslim politicians representing various Muslim organisations from different parts of the country met here yesterday and considered ways to evolve a common formula acceptable to all sections of Muslim political opinion.

Mr. Khwaja, at whose invitation the meeting took place, made it clear that the discussion would be preliminary and informal in character. A six-hour exchange of views followed, and it was decided that Dr. S. S. Ansari, General Secretary, All-India Muslim Majlis, should send the formula suggested in the course of the discussion to the different Muslim political bodies so that they could express their considered views on them. It was agreed that a conference of all Muslim political bodies should be called as early as possible to adopt an agreed formula based on the views expressed by these bodies. —A. P.

SARAT BOSE'S SON ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Following the search of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's house this morning, Mr. Sisir Bose, Mr. Bose's son, was arrested by the Police and taken to custody.

Several prejudicial documents, it is stated, have been seized by the Police. —United Press.

REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIAN T. U. C. CAN'T ADDRESS IT

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 17: The Chairman of the Trades Union Congress at to-day's session told a delegate in reply to a question that the representative of the Indian Trade Union Congress would not be allowed to address the Congress while it was in session.—Reuter.

ONLY BELLIGERENTS CAN SIT AT PEACE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister stated in the Commons today, that the only countries which have the right to be represented at the Peace Conference are those which have participated in the war as belligerents.—Reuter.

ANDERSON ON U. K. C. C. "Services Needed After War"

LONDON, Oct. 17: Sir John Anderson Chancellor of the Exchequer told a questioner in the Commons to-day that the services of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation would, he thought, be needed for at least 18 months after the war with Germany and perhaps longer.—Reuter.

NO INCITEMENT OF ILLEGAL STRIKES

British T. U. C. Supports Govt. Order; Citrine On Press Boycott Of Session

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 17.

At to-day's session of the annual Trades Union Congress, the delegates decided by a small majority to stand by Government's order "one ave aye" which bars incitement of illegal strikes. Out of six and a half million votes, 3,686,000 were cast in favour of the Order and just over 2,800,000 against.

The voting arose out of a motion to refer back to the General Council —in effect to reject—the part of the Council's report dealing with the regulation.

Sir Walter Citrine, opposing the resolution, said that logically its supporters were in favour of the right to strike during wartime which was completely at variance with the views of the Congress.

CITRINE ON PRESS BOYCOTT.

Sir Walter Citrine also made a statement on the press boycott of the Congress arising out of last year's decision to admit only members of the National Union of Journalists to its proceedings. Listing those papers staying away, he said "the Kemsley group are staying away presumably on the decision of one man. Similarly with regard to the Westminster press. Presumably these newspapers are not allowed to attend because of the decision of one man and the head of the combine. That may give some conception of what is involved in this freedom of the press"—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DEURNE-VENRAIJ LINE CUT

S.H.A.E.F., Oct. 17: Paris: British armour operating on the right flank of the Overloon drive has pushed 5,000 yards and cut the Deurne-Venraij road. Armour of the American first army is operating on the British right flank under General Dempsey's command.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER).

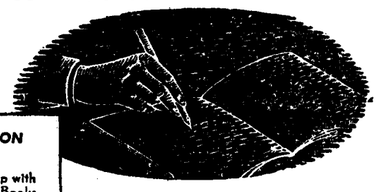
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Economic Development On Correct Lines Is India's Problem

Sir P. Thakurdas Asks Critics Not To Overlook Basic Feature Of Bombay Plan

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in the course of an address delivered at the Rotary Club, Madras, on Monday (Oct. 9), referred to the country's food problem and sterling balances. He said:—

Indiscriminate exports of food grains in the first 3 years of the war, and increasing scarcity of transport for civilian requirements have contributed to this. At the beginning, the middleman was the butt of all attacks, and hoarding by middlemen came in for a good deal of cheap criticism. As a result, the policy adopted in India for distribution of food grains became substantially different from that adopted in the West, espécially in countries like U. K. and U.S.A.

Absence of reliable statistical data of any sort with Governments at the Centre, or in the Provinces, or in the Indian States, contributed to the increasing chaos, and Government departments, with the best of motives, went about issuing orders under the protection of the Defence of India Act and its rule, which added to the chaos. The normal commercial classes, with practical knowledge of the demand and supply of each Province, district and taluq, were highly suspected and were indiscriminately put out of action. The more scrupulous ones of these stopped their activities and looked on. Those who could not afford to do so and had to make a living, and the more greedy and clever ones started to make common cause with the less scrupulous of the official underlings, and corruption and bribery started on a scale unprecedented till now in the food grains supply of India and in the supply and distribution of other necessities of life such as sugar, ghee, cloth, etc.

SECURE CO-OPERATION OF BUSINESSMEN

Even with imports of foodgrains from abroad, the problem of a rational and practical system of distribution of same here still faces our land and will be a problem not for the next one or two years but perhaps longer. My own firm conviction is that to ensure orderliness in distribution, it is necessary for all Governments—Central, Provincial and States—to secure the most sincere co-operation of the commercial community which has the greatest acquaintance with the distribution problem. Employment of non-Indian agencies in distribution and the tendency to run down the Indian middleman has resulted in the present chaos, and I refuse to believe that, if the various Governments make honest efforts to secure the respectable section of the middlemen in the task of distribution, the latter would not respond wholeheartedly and with better efficiency than is to be seen through the present hastily devised Government machinery.

It is incumbent on the State to see that the grower invariably gets a fair return on his produce, on the basis of the present cost of cultivation and cost of living of the grower himself. The problem may appear complicated but it is so in India because of the absence of statistics. However it is not beyond remedy, given the will to find a way out of the present chaos. Pending any National Government at the Centre, or fully representative governments in various Provinces, it is the duty of every thinking Indian to help the country to tide over the present crisis as it has developed and as it threatens to last for some years.

STERLING BALANCES.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize that the one single question which has been giving the greatest anxiety to the Indian public is the accumulation of an unprecedented quantity of sterling in London to the credit of India. Correct solution of this is imperative not only in the interest of India's economy in years to come, but also in the interest of the good name and barest confidence in Great Britain's integrity. In view of the creditable part played by India's representatives at the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, including the Finance Member and the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in their official capacity, I would like to await the Government of India's attitude before dwelling on this very anxious problem created by the war problems of India.

But I think it is necessary to make it clear that the refusal of that Conference to recognize that India is entitled to one of the five permanent seats is unfortunate and augurs badly for the spirit in which future decisions may be taken. Indeed, it is surprising that the Conference did not think it necessary to give at least two of the five permanent seats to two of the less developed countries in the world, namely, India and China. That they should have preferred to give a seat to France in preference to India is to my mind, not only puzzling but erratic in the extreme. An important fundamental principle has been set aside in this decision by that Conference.

Regarding other post-war problems of India, they are many and very far-reaching. I am not one of those who feel that India has many post-war reconstruction problems. The most urgent problem which faces India is principally more of economic development on correct lines than of re-construction at the end of the war. In fact, so little has been constructed on the right lines during the last 70 years for the correct development of India's enormous potentialities, that I believe that our greatest problem is to try and devise means which will enable us to construct our economic development on the correct lines.

BOMBAY PLAN.

It is for this reason that the little brochure issued by a few of us known as the Bombay Plan, carries the title "A Plan of Economic Development for India." As some thought has been given to this by the public during the last 10 months, I would not dwell on it. I would only say that those in India—and that is a very small number—and those abroad, especially in England, who try to make out that this is a wild scheme, overlook the fundamental consideration on which some of us proceeded, namely, that the very basis of India's economic fabric, as laid down till now, requires substantial changes.

I have no doubt that India cannot stand any more of the economic policy to which she has been forced till now. It is a distant cry for India exporting manufactured articles abroad and competing with Great Britain but every Indian is justified in insisting on the policy in vogue till now being substantially altered and without delay.

Gang Alleged To Be Of Robbers Captured

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Oct. 16.

Rao Bahadur Janubhai Desai and his police party raided Agad compound and caught hold of a gang of men who were alleged to be robbing round about Baroda for some time past. It is further alleged that the same gang is responsible for the Becharaji temple theft.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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System To Be Adopted Gradually To Cultivate Habit

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17

Indian troops in the India command are to be encouraged to take three meals a day, instead of two as at present. The change is intended to make use of the new basic ration scale, which will provide the extra meal.

Medical opinion in the army supports the change, which is expected to build up the physique of the new recruit as well as the trained man.

Indian troops have been in the habit of taking two meals a day for various reasons, chiefly economic. The new system is, therefore, not to be introduced immediately, but gradually.

The quantity of food issued in the new basic ration is too much for two meals, with the result that most units underdraw dal, losing essential muscle-building good. "The soldier has no time to digest a bulky meal between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.," said an I. A. M. C. Officer. "He has to be fed judiciously, in instalments, the best value is to be obtained from the ra-

The North-Western Army introduced this system in September, 1943. In Southern Army and Eastern Command the troops in many cases are already getting three meals a day.—A. P.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAM

Swami Sambuddhananda's Appeal For Funds

Swami Sambuddhananda, President Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, writes:

The Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay, which comprises in itself (1) a Charitable Dispensary, (2) a Students' Home, (3) a Free Reading Room and a Library, and which to its credit has a number of relief activities: (1) Gujarat (Sabarmati) Flood Relief 1927-28, (2) Sind Flood and Loot Relief in 1930, (3) Konkan (Malvan Talukas) Flood Relief in 1931 (4) Bombay Storm Relief in 1940, (5) Gujarat (Surat-Pardi) Flood Relief in 1941, (6) Malabar & Bengal Cyclone Relief in 1942, (7) Bijapur Famine Relief in 1943, and (8) Bengal, Orissa and Assam Starvation Relief in 1943-44, stands badly in need of expansion of its multifarious activities in consideration of ever-increasing demands of the needy public of Bombay.

(I) "Free Charitable Dispensary": The Mission conducts an Allopathic as well as a Homoeopathic Dispensary accommodated in four small rooms which at present prove too small for the treatment of hundreds of patients who flock everyday from different parts of the city and suburbs of Bombay. The Dispensary treated about 60,000 patients free of all charges last year. It has thousands of surgical cases to operate every year but unfortunately there is no operation theatre To build up a fairly equipped Charitable Dispensary with an Operation Theatre it has been estimated that the probable cost of land and building will amount to Rs. 60 000.

(II) 'Students' Home': The Students' Home consists of only seven residential rooms accommodating 15 students In consideration of want of accommodation for the city and suburban students the Mission keenly feels the necessity of extending the same so much as to accommodate as many as 50 students. The probable cost both for the land and building has been estimated at Rs. 50.000.

(III) 'Library': The Library, which is housed in a small hall, has to serve the purposes of (1) keeping books, the number of which is multiplying every day, (2) the Free Reading Room, (3) Lecture Hall for both inmates of the Students' Home and the public badly requires extension. The proposed extension may be completed at a cost of Rs. 15.000.

(IV) 'The School of Handicrafts and Industries': The Mission has been contemplating ever since the pre-war time to start a school of handicrafts and cottage industries where the poorer people will be taught how to make paper, pencil, ink, soap and various other articles of every day use. It has been estimated that a cost of Rs. 50,000 will be required for the work to begin with.

moment in asmuch as two plots measuring 6740 sq. yds. and 5470 sq. yds., adjacent to the present premises of the Mission and most suitable for accommodating the above-mentioned necessary extensions, are available for immediate purchase. The estimated probable cost of the two plots is Rs. 90.000 (Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 40.000 respectively).

We, therefore, appeal to the generous public of Bombay as well as different charitable Trusts to contribute liberally to the success of the great cause which the Mission has so earnestly espoused for the service of the suffering public, irrespective of caste, creed and colour. If the cost of any work be borne by any donor it will be commemorated as the donor desires.

Any contribution sent to the President, Ramakrishna Mission, Ashram, Khar, will be gratefully acknowledged.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH INDIAN TOWNSHIP CONDEMNED

Transvaal Congress Determined To Resist Segregation

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 17.

The Nationalist Group of the Indian Congress, Transvaal, made a statement on Monday strongly condemning the proposal to be discussed by the Johannesburg City Council on Oct. 17, to establish the Indian township of Diepkloof, about eight miles from Johannesburg, where 1,100 acres are reserved. It strongly condemns the action of High Commissioner Khan in appointing eight delegates to discuss the matter with the Post-War Development Committee of the Johannesburg Council, and states that Indian residents will refuse to move to the new township. It categorically states that the Indian community will refuse to accept segregation. Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Mr. I. A. Cachalia, leaders of the Nationalist Group, interviewed, said that the Transvaal Congress as a whole will resist all attempts to move the Indians.—Reuter.

SANGLI, Oct. 16: It is learnt that the Raja Sahib of Sangli has agreed to inaugurate the Kannada Literary Conference to be held at Rabakabi near Jamkhandi during the ensuing Christmas.—United Press.

DIWALI GREETINGS
AND
BEST WISHES
FOR THE
HAPPY NEW YEAR

to the Numerous Policy holders, Share holders, Agents and Well wishers and pray for their continuous support.

THE
DIGVIJAY
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Dhan Nur, Pherozeshah Mehta Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

KAISER-I-HIND
INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

The Directors of the Company have the pleasure to send Their Heartiest
DEEPAVALI GREETINGS
to their Policy-Holders, Share Holders and field workers and
Wish Them A Prosperous New Year.

KAISER-I-HIND INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, FORT.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR PATRONS

NATIONAL CHEMICALS, LIMITED.
(Masulipatam, Madras)
have great pleasure to announce that
M/S. AMRATLAL KRISTNADAS & CO.,
as their Sole Selling Agents for
Bombay Presidency & Central Provinces including Native States.

All customers are cordially requested to send their enquiries and orders to them for Chemicals manufactured by us.

At present we manufacture the following Chemicals;

1. SODIUM ACETATE (For Textiles)
2. NICOTINE SULPHATE (Insecticide).
3. TABLE SALT.
4. BARIUM SULPHIDE.
5. ACETONE.
6. POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL SUB-DISTRIBUTORS for unrepresented areas.

For full particulars etc., write to
M/S. AMRATLAL KRISTNADAS & CO.,
68, Third Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, BOMBAY 2.



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'CO-OPERATION THE HOPE OF THE WORLD'

Mrs. and Mr. JOSEPH N. REUBEN and FAMILY wish all friends a HAPPY DIVALI and a PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR. 6314

ENJOY

Khandani Gayaki Jalasa

VAN-MALI HALL, Dadar on 18-10-44 at 4 p.m. Prof. YESHWANTRAO.

YOU GET THE JOY of DIVALI if you See PRAFULLA'S

"GAJABHAU"

VINAYAK'S 111 o/o. Comedy featuring,

DAMUANNA Malvankar with 7 Vinayak—STARS

Fifth 5 WEEK of Crowd

KRISHNA

Daily: 1, 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Plans open: 10 to 12 and 3 to 6

4th RECORD BREAKING WEEK!

RAJKAMAL'S Social Classic

PARBAT PE APNA DERA

Directed by V. SHANTARAM

Booking: 10 to 12-30, 4-30 to 7 p.m.

Daily 4, 7,. 10 Sat. Sun. Wed. 1 p.m.

NOVELTY

5th WEEK

RANJIT'S Great Historical SHAHENSHAH

Babar

KHURSHID

S. MUKHTAR, SUSHIL KUMAR

Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA

AJIT Release

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Today Matinee 1-30

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

We wish a HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our Hindu Patrons!

TODAY Matinee at 1 p. m.

NEW THEATRE'S MUSICAL

WAPAS

BHARATI, ASHIT BARAN NAWAB

5th Flourishing Week!

Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p. m.

CHITRA

Vincent Road, DADAR

ELECTRO PLATING & GALVANISING

Twelve years' experience gives us leadership in Electroplating, Oxidising and Galvanising.

Chrome, Silver, nickel, copper, brass, bronze and tin plating undertaken at competitive rates.

KOHINOOR ELECTRO GILDERS

KALBADEVI 10TH LANE, BOMBAY 2

Under the auspices of the NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

NAVY DAY

will be celebrated at 6-15 p. m. on SATURDAY, 21st October, 1944 at SHREE SUNDERBAI MEMORIAL HALL, QUEEN'S ROAD, Bombay. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., O.B.E., will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

LIBERTY NEWS AGENCY

Matunga

Wishes All Its Patrons Most

Happy & Prosperous NEW YEAR

City Celebrates Divali

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Today is the last day of the Hindu year and therefore for the last three days the Hindus observe the festival of Diwali with great eclat. This year too as in previous years on account of war the Diwali is observed without any illuminations and instead of the electric lights in various colours, strings of marigold flowers are seen hanging in the Hindu houses.

On this day the Goddess of Wealth is worshipped in the evening and after an all-day fast a feast is held.

The banks, commercial houses and law courts are closed for the day and will continue the holiday also on Wednesday.

VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK: Any patriotic citizens interested in Village Uplift work between Bombay and Poona, either as Salaried workers or for an honorarium and those who have any suggestions to make on the subject are requested to meet the Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7 on any working day (Monday to Friday) between 4 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WRITTEN IN GLOWING LETTERS ACROSS THE FERMAMENT OF TIME

—A NOBLE NAME - -



16th WEEK AT CENTRAL

Daily 4 & 10 Hindi, 7 Marathi

SPECIAL MARATHI MATINEES AT 1 ON

To-day, Sat., Sun. & Hol. Advance Booking Open.

THE CRAZE OF THE MASSES

7TH WEEK ACHARYA ART'S

AGE KADAM

Director: N. R. ACHARYA

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15

Today: Mat. 1-45 p.m.

Ad. Booking 10 To 12 & 4 To 6

REGALING CROWDS

TAJ

An EVERGREEN Release

GREETINGS:

Today Mat. at 1 p.m.



To all our friends and patrons and wishing them a Happy New Year!

The DAWN OF NEW HOPES & HAPPINESS IS The THEME of this most UNUSUAL LOVE STORY brought to the Screen by Director

NITIN BOSE

Starring:— LEELA DESAI, MOTILAL, JAGDISH, YAKOOB, and Sunalini Devi—

(SURESH FILM RELEASE)

"MUJRIM"

Otherwise "The ONE I LOVED!"

3RD GREAT WEEK ROXY

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Today Mat. at 1 p.m.

CENTRAL STUDIOS

extend SEASON'S GREETINGS and thank their Patrons for the warm Reception given to their Maiden Production

PARAKH

"A STORY with a WOMAN'S HEART laid bare:—

Starring: MEHTAB

with Kaushalya, Balwantsingh, Yakub, Shah Nawaz,

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

NOW in 5th WEEK at

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4, 7 & 10

Today Matinee at 1 p. m.

OUR NEXT—Nearing Completion

YATEEM

The Life and Loves of Simple Folks whose world.....Pavements & street lights!

Directed by ZIA SARHADI

61ST WEEK

TODAY EXTRA SHOW 12-30

PRAKASH'S MOVIE SPECTACLE

RAM RAJYA

Director: VIJAY BHATT

Cast: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB, UMAKANT, BADRIPRASAD & Others.

ALL-COLOURED HINDI COPY AT ALL SHOWS MAKE IT A DIWALI PROGRAMME

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45

DRAWING CROWDS

SUPER

An Evergreen Release

ASSURANCE TO HINDUS & SIKHS

Pakistan Govt. Will Be Based On Equity And Justice

AMRITSAR, Oct. 17: The Muslim Students' Federation (Lahore Division) Conference held here under the presidency of the Raja of Mahmudabad, passed a resolution regretting the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. The resolution expressing full confidence in Mr. Jinnah's leadership stated that Hindu-Muslim unity could only be achieved if the Musl.m League demand was unconditionally accepted. It assured the Hindus and Sikhs that they need have no fears because "the Pakistan Government would be based on principles of equity and justice" —A. P.

A.-I. STATES LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS

The Hon. Secretary, All-India States Muslim League, writes:—

A meeting of the All-India States Muslim League Council met to-day at the office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Rasul Khan presided.

Delegates from different States of Deccan Bombay, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Rajputana and Central India States, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Baroda attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed at length the scheme of re-organising All-India States Muslim League and approved and passed it. The Scheme suggested the appointment of Organising Presidents for the three zones of the All-India States Muslim League. Mr. Ghulam Abbas of Kashmir and Shah Alimuddin of Jaipur were selected as the Organizing Presidents. The question of the appointment of the third President for the Deccan zone was left to the discretion of the President, who will announce it later on

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

The Council then discussed the present financial position of the All-India States Muslim League and approved the budget and the statement of accounts submitted by the Secretary. In this connection the Council suggested that the matter should be referred to the Working Committee, which i meeting to-morrow morning and the meeting should submit a definite proposal for the collection of funds for the All-India States Muslim League.

The Council then discussed certain issues in Jamkhandi, Jodhpur and Kolhapur States and preferred to refer them to the Working Committee meeting, which will submit its final proposals and suggestions on the issues.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. when it will reassemble at Khilafat House.

'Kalki' Deepavali Number

'Kalki' Deepavali issue is an outstanding production, all in art paper. Among contributors are Rajaji, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, T. K. Chidambarnatha Mudaliar Suddhananda Bharati, 'Kalki' and a host of others, well-known in art and literary circles in Tamil Nadu. Wonders of Ajanta and 'Mira's film Journey' are interesting to read and profusely illustrated. There are a number of reproductions in colour from Ajanta and Ellora caves. Sjt. Kanu Desai, Ravi Shankar Raval and Manlam are on the top in art section. Mahatma Gandhi's picture illustrating Bharati's song will go as a 'Deepavali' gift to readers. Frontispiece is a coloured portrait of Lord Subramania with the peacock and the trident, the 'secret weapon' in Tamil mythology. Despite limitations of paper control, this number is a distinct contribution to art and Tamil literature.

K. A. C.

"Be-Ghadi Mauj"

The Diwali number of "Be-Ghadi Mauj", Bombay's well-known Gujarati journal, edited by "Shayada" is a bulky volume of 192 pages, containing a choice literary fare for the festive season, covering a wide range of subjects. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas' contribution on "Hindus and Muslims are the 'equal owners' of this country" will be an eye-opener to vivisectionists and separatists. Mr. Manu Subedar pleads for the proper place of woman in society, for her economic betterment, and for developing her latent powers. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri speaks of the present condition of society, in a well-reasoned article. Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee pleads for equal rights to Indians abroad—especially in view of the services rendered by Indian soldiers in the present war. Among the other contributions that will be profitably be read as those from: Messrs. B. K. Thakore, J. P. Mehta, R. H. Mehta, Fazulbhoy I. Rahimtullah, P. D. Nanji, M. P. Shah, H. V. Desai and L. C. Sanghavi and last but not least by the editor himself. The number is illustrated and priced at Rs. 2/8.

KASTURBA FUND

Bombay Women's Collection

Through the Bombay Presidency Women's Council: The Members of the staff of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd. Rs. 505, Mrs. P. S. Pandit 111, Seth Meghji Mathuradas 101, B.P.W.C. Women's Home Industries Depot 100, Mr. B. J. Wadia 100, Mr. Janeja 100, Mr. B. Khaitan 100, Mr. R. A. Erulker 100, Mr. S. K. Ranade 100, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas 100, Mr. V. B. Desai 100, Mr. R. B. Chandavarker 100, Mr. G. M. Navathe 100, Mr. Persumal Vishandas 100, Mr. Champaklal Jayantilal 100, The Godrej Oil and Soap Co 51, Seth Jamnadas Ratansi 51, Smt. Nalini S. Nadkarni 51, Seth Karsondas Vassonji 51, Dr. Das Gupta 50 Technical Industrial Syndicate 50, Mr. S. A. Baker 50, Mr. Mohinder 50, Mr. H. Dwarkadas 50, Mrs. Ezilda Rebeiro Souza 50, Other Collections under Rs. 50, 2,098, Total Rs. 4519.

Through Gandhi Seva Sena (final instalment): Previously acknowledged Rs. 35,691, Through Smt. Shakuntalaben Vakeel: L. Bhagat and Co 101, Gopaldas Panachand Bhagat 101, Collections from Chamda Bazar 334, 536; Through Smt. N. Shroff: Sjt. Natverlal Shah 501 Through Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing; Mrs. Malhotra 200, Through the Bombay Women's Work Guild 133, Through Smt. Shantaben Chahwalla 101 Mrs. D. R. D. Wadia 100, Through Smt. Sitabai Padbidri 51, Through Mahatma Gandhi: Bonga Chinan Krishnan 25, Through Office: Laxmi Corporation Ltd. 25 Smt. L. Pandit 1: 26, Through Miss Surveyor 20, Through Smt. R. Parekh: Kapole Mahila Mandal 13, Through Smt. Lanu Rane 12, Total Rs. 37,409.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17: There were 72 admissions and 24 deaths of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals during the past three days, according to the Director of Public Information, Bengal.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 1, 2001.
Muslim: Savval 29, 1363.
Parsi: Ardibehest 15, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-34 a.m. Sunset: 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 1-28, 13-30.
Lowtide: 7-19, 19-30.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

PADBIDRI.—Dr. Raghavendra V. Padbidri, L. M. S., expired at Bijapur on Monday, 16th October, at midnight.

To-day's Engagements

HINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK: Opening of Bombay Branch between 2-30 and 4-30 p.m 26-28, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY UNION DYEING MILLS: Silver Jubilee at their premises 4 to 8-30 p.m. Seth D. M. Khatau will preside.

DASTURJI BODE'S LECTURE: On "Spiritual treasure as is found in the Gathas" at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: To-day (Wednesday), 5-30 p.m.—8 p.m., at Talmakiwadi, Tardeo: Social gathering of Kanara Saraswats and prize distribution.

FOR LADIES: Under the auspices of Gujrati Srimandal a programme for the exchange of New Year greetings has been arranged at Matunga Srimandal Hall, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. specially for ladies.

AT MATUNGA: All Matunga Hindu residents will meet together, at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.), Matunga Gujrati Club Hall near King's Circle to exchange New Year greetings. All Hindu male residents of Matunga are most cordially invited.

EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION, INDIA. The 23rd Annual Report, for the year ending 31st December 1943, reveals that the scope of the activities of the above Association has been extended to sailors, soldiers and airmen of the present war on return to civil life, as also to their dependants. The work of the Association is showing gradual increase.

HINDU SNEHA SAMMELAN: To exchange New Year's greetings, 10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m., at R. M. Bhatt High School Hall, near Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Bhajan and Powada music by Shaheer P. D. Khadilkar, New Year's message by Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M. D. 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. at Y. M. H. A. premises, Ganesh Mandir Compound, Vithalbhai Patel Road, (Girgaum). Bhajan & Music New Year's message by His Holiness Goswami Shri Dikshitji Maharaj.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Question and Answer Meeting. Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

LECTURE ON AMBERNATH SCULPTURE: Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects Mr. R. V. Leyden will deliver a lecture on: "The Sculpture of Ambernath—A Study of Medieval Sculpture in the Deccan" (with lantern slides) at 6-15 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th October, at the Office of the Institute and the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road. The President, Mr. S. J. Narwekar will preside.

B. P. MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE: A conference of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students Federation is proposed to be held in the last week of December, when Mr. Shaukat Hayat Khan is expected to preside. Deputations of the students are starting for different districts of the Bombay Province, to organise and contact the Muslim Students. Muslim Student bodies already working in the different centres in the districts should communicate with the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Reception Committee, Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Conference, Jumma Musjid Building, J. J. Hospital Tram Junction, Bombay, as to whether they think it necessary for the deputation to visit their centres.

K. J. B. Wadia's Donations

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia has contributed Rs. 14,000 to several Funds in the sacred memory of his departed parents.

EMERGENT MEETING OF BOMBAY T. U. C. CONFERENCE

Mr. Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee, writes:—

The Bombay Provincial T. U. C. is holding a special Conference to consider the grave situation that has been created in certain industrial centres in Bombay province, particularly in Khandesh and Gujarat, on account of enforced idleness of workers as a result of closure of factories for want of coal.

The Conference among other things will examine the rules recently framed by the Government of India, enunciating principles for grant of compensation to workers for enforced idleness. The Conference will be held at the Servants of India Society on the 23rd October at 6-30 p.m. Delegates from all over the province are expected to attend the Conference.

TODAY ON RADIO

(WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.)

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. Bismillah and Party (Shahnai) 8-5 News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 For Different Tastes 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 Shahnai 9-35 Ashraf Khan 10-0 Susheela Tembe 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 Ghazals 11-30 Geet (G).

12-40 p.m. Music 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Break for lunch (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 5-0 Shahnai 5-10 P. D. Khadilkar (M) 5-25 Asnraf Khan 5-55 Locals 6-0 For Children 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 News Commentary (H) 6-50 Gottuvadyam: Ek Dhun 7-0 Roosi Vakyanegari (1) (H) 7-15 Gat Tora on Tabla 7-30 P. D. Khadilkar 7-45 Music from Film 8-0 Payal Baje 8-15 In News 8-20 Music 8-25 News (M) 8-35 News (G) 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 "G. I." (from Delhi) 10-0 Shahnai 10-15 Susheela Tembe.

BOMBAY—2.

61.48 m. (4880 kc/s)—8-5 a.m. Songs (M) 8-50 Flute.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—1-0 p.m. Light Music

89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. C. Rural Listeners 8-25 Ashraf Khan 9-0 AIR Orchestra 9-10 Vinodini Desai 9-20 Dilruba 9-30 P. S. Dixit 10-0 Selections.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17: Reports received upto September 9, 1944 indicate that the Central Food Department has already supplied 5,15,000 tons of foodgrains to Bengal. This works out to over 80 per cent. of the quota promised for the year ending December 31, 1944.—A. P.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL EXHIBITORS, DISTRIBUTORS, Patrons and the Well-wishers from

Purnima Productions

and promise to give a Colourful Social like a pretty dawn

Ramayani

★ A SOCIAL MUSI-COMEDY ★

Directed by SARVOTTAM BADAMI

Starring— NARGIS, PAHARI SANYAL, CHANDRAMOHAN, AMIR KARNATAKI, KANAYALAL and Miss ROSE

Purnima Productions

160, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

2nd WEEK! GRAND

Excellent Holiday fare for Filmgoers.

MAZHAR ART PRODUCTION'S

BARI BAAT

SUVARNALATA, ULHAS, YAKUB, MAZHARKHAN, SAGUNA

Producer—Director MAZHARKHAN

CROWDED HOUSES AT CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 p.m. Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.

Advance Booking 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

Now showing to Crowded Houses

SOBHAGYA'S GRAND SOCIAL

RONAQ

Motilal, Chandramohan, Charlie, Suvarnalata, Chandraprabha.

Director: DWARKA KHOSLA

LAMINGTON Daily: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p.m. Sat. Sun. Holidays 1-45 p.m.

Advance Bkg. 10 to 12 & 4-30 to 6

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

Laugh Away Your Blues! See KARDAR'S Crazy Comedy!

SANJOG

Charlie, Mehtab, Wasti, Ulhas, A. Shah

11TH WEEK

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Today Mat. at 1-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

POIGNANT TALE of a Woman's desire to be Mother!

7TH WEEK

Director Sohrab's Kardar Social

JEEWAN

MEHTAB, WASTI, NIRMALA

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

(Today Mat. at 1 p m.)

MAJESTIC

Join the holiday crowds to see

ALL COLOURED COPY!

OF

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

Daily 4, 7, 10 Sat. Sun. Wed. Fri. 1-15 p.m.

Starring JAYASHREE

58TH GOLDEN WEEK AT SWASTIK

THE BOMBAY UNION DYEING MILLS SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

TODAY 18TH 4 p.m. to 1 a.m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

For Workers

TOMORROW 19th 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

VARIETY PROGRAMME & SPEECHES

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 17: The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours L. M. T. on 14-10-44:—

Allahabad 87 62 0, BOMBAY 92 78 0, Calcutta 89 75 0, Cawnpore 90 61 0, Cuttack 89 73 0, Darjeeling 65 50 0, Delhi 90 62 0, Dehra Dun 84 61 0, Jacobabad 97 70 P, Karachi 85 73 0, Lahore 93 57 0, Lucknow 93 60 0, Madras 91 77 0.2, Nagpur 86 61 0, Patna 87 70 0, Peshawar 88 61 0, Shillong 73 55 T, Simla 64 51 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

A true unity is like a round globe, it rolls on, carrying its burden easily; but diversity is a many-cornered thing which has to be dragged and pushed with all force.

—Rabindranath Tagore.

The Bombay Chronicle

DIVALI THOUGHTS

To many Hindus the Divali marks the beginning of a new year and we wish them all a happy new year. The Divali lights are believed to symbolise the eventual triumph of righteousness over the forces of darkness and evil. We in India certainly need to be sustained with such a thought, as the situation around us is still full of dark forebodings. The war situation is much better in Europe but in Asia there is no room for jubilation. The war may drag on here for some years. If the people were free they could face the inevitable with a better morale. But freedom to any appreciable extent is denied to us and our leaders are still held as prisoners. It was hoped that Lord Wavell would do more justice to India than his predecessor but that hope has proved futile in spite of a number of circumstances demanding an immediate friendly settlement. One of the few redeeming features of the situation is that Gandhiji is now free. His message, like the Divali lights, bids us be of good cheer and hope that our righteous cause will triumph sooner than we expect over the forces of darkness and evil.

Immediately after his release, if not earlier, Gandhiji realised that the mass campaign contemplated by the A. I. C. C. resolution of August 1942 was no longer feasible. So while he continued to support the other parts of the resolution he said that as a result of his imprisonment his authority to lead a mass campaign had lapsed and that even if it had not he was not, owing to changed conditions, in a position to lead just then a campaign of mass civil disobedience. To make the Congress position clear he repudiated every form of violence in the demonstrations that followed the arrest of leaders on August 9. He re-emphasized the need for absolute non-violence, disapproved of underground work, and started reorganising constructive work with special reference to communal unity. To secure perfect Hindu-Muslim unity he offered Mr. Jinnah terms which were in fair agreement with the Lahore resolution of the League and which made many Hindus gasp. Most unreasonably Mr. Jinnah rejected these terms. But Gandhiji has reason to hope that their negotiations will be resumed and that a settlement would be reached on the basis of his terms. The early fulfilment of his expectation naturally depends on prompt and wholehearted support from nationalists, both Hindu and Muslim.

One of Gandhiji's aims in starting negotiations with Mr. Jinnah was his anxiety to resume the struggle for independence with the full support of the Muslims. At the same time he wished to give Britain one more opportunity to reconsider her attitude towards India. So in his famous interview with Mr. Gelder he offered most reasonable terms to Government and was prepared to see if he could go farther still in reaching a settlement if he was allowed an interview with the Viceroy or the Working Committee. Most unreasonably, almost insolently, the Viceroy would not permit either interview unless the A. I. C. C. resolution of August 1942 was first withdrawn. Now, for reasons already stated Gandhiji had virtually withdrawn the operative part of the resolution referring to civil disobedience. The other parts only restated the normal Congress position, as indicated in many previous resolutions. To insist, therefore, on the withdrawal of the whole resolution was meant obviously to humiliate and weaken the Congress. It was indeed a challenge to the Congress. But Gandhiji has rightly stood by the resolution, apart from the operative part, which he feels it is not possible to implement at present. It is said that when a British journalist recently met him and suggested that Gandhiji should once more put the British Government hopelessly in the wrong by withdrawing the August Resolution, Gandhiji laughingly said "Get thee behind me, Satan." We doubt if the laugh could conceal his adamantine determination. If the resolution is to be modified at all, it can be modified only by the A. I. C. C. on the recommendation of the Working Committee. To end the increasing miseries of the country Gandhiji went to the utmost length in his compromise proposals. But since these are rejected he is not likely to remain long a helpless passive spectator of his country's miseries.

Russia In Iran

Those who had hoped that the Anglo-Russian military move into Iran, undertaken ostensibly to free that country from Nazi influences and guard the Anglo-Russian Allies against a stab in the back was a wartime one, are we fear, threatened with disappointment. That measure is going to produce some permanent and prejudicial effects. Iran may, perhaps, be freed, after the war, from military occupation, only to be subjected to another and a more lasting "occupation". There has already begun a sort of rush to divide Iran economically among the three great Allies. That is the meaning of the recent reports about Russian efforts to obtain oil concessions in northern Iran. The British already enjoy such concessions in Southern Iran and it is stated that the Americans are also in the field for similar privileges. Economic "concessions" are notoriously prolific of worse but inevitable evils: political interference vivisection into "spheres of influence" and eventually the end of a country's independence in fact, even though not in name. Iran faces that dark prospect.

The present Russian move is not difficult to understand, if looked at from the utterly "realistic" point of view. Iran's double misfortune is that she has oil and is strategically situated. The Russian desire probably is to obtrude beyond her present frontiers in order to neutralise the plans of Britain and America. But is it right and proper? Can "economic imperialism"—for that is what the pursuit of "concessions" very definitely is, no matter what its advantages are and what "public opinion" is alleged to feel—be reconciled with the high international principles professed by Soviet Russia? Must the independence of a country be divided into two or three subjections by Russia because some other Powers have designs over it? Is there not a better and moral way out, the way of helping Iran to get rid of the existing "concessions", too, which will also be consistent with professed principles? And, incidentally, cannot the recent international petroleum agreement be interpreted and worked in an honest manner, beneficial to all but not mortal for Iran? Russia's may be a counter-move, but it savours of an imperialistic manoeuvre. And, taken with other manoeuvres by all the Big Three, one is forced to wonder whether the peace and the so-called new, just and democratic world order which was to be ushered in by the victory of the United Nations are not already being lost.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Hungarian Confusion

As was anticipated the Hungarian Government did take the decision to quit the war. Admiral Horthy, the Regent, announced that he was asking for an armistice. But the Germans were too quick for him. This need not cause much surprise. They had had three bitter experiences already, which constituted a lesson. Moreover, unlike the other satellites, Hungary has long been under virtual Nazi occupation. So that the Nazis were ready and quick to counter Horthy's move. And their measures seem to have achieved success in the sense that the armistice move has been frustrated. But the trouble is by no means over for the Nazis. Much depends on how the great tank battle now raging in Hungary ends. And, even apart from that, there are reports of some disturbances, disorders and confusion. Such a state of affairs in a country which is the field of battle cannot but exercise a considerable effect on future developments. It is still possible to regard Hungary as about to be written off.

Republican Rising?

Some days ago it was reported from Toulouse in Southern France that Spanish Republicans, who were refugees in France, had crossed the Pyrenees and resumed the civil war against Franco in Northern Spain. No further details came about this new development. But a Madrid report now says: "General Rafael Garcia Valino, one of the most outstanding military figures of the civil war, arrived in Barcelona as Chief of Staff of the divisions operating in the Pyrenees against the Spanish emigre forces. General Valino is an expert on mountain fighting". That suggests that the emigre forces, although still operating in a limited area, have started something big which may spread later but which is already regarded as a serious challenge to General Franco. The sympathies of the entire democratic world are with those gallant men who have resumed the struggle, despite Mr. Churchill's own change of front. And the world will watch the outcome with keen interest.

No Room For Complacency

It is over a year since the Gregory Committee recommended that India needed to import at least a million tons of food grains a year with an additional half million tons during the first year to act as a reserve. But out of this total of 1,500,000 tons only 1,100,000 tons will have been imported by the end of 1944. The deficit cannot be regarded as a trivial matter as it is urgently needed as a reserve against the failure of a crop anywhere in the country. Moreover, the very existence of the reserve helps to lower prices appreciably, and lower prices are in many places absolutely necessary to prevent starvation. Rationing will avail little when the people cannot, owing to high prices, purchase the rations allowed.

Scandalous Neglect

The latest annual report of the Textile Technical School, conducted by the Social Service League of Bombay, shows that this school started twenty years ago at Parel to give elementary training to the ordinary mill-workers, has now an average monthly attendance of about 240. That the school has been doing a great service goes without saying. But considering that it is, so far as we know, the only one of its kind for mill workers in a city of over 120,000 textile workers and that a vast majority of these workers possess little or no training, one realises how sadly their training is neglected. Even this school that exists is poorly financed by those who benefit from the labour of the workers. The grant of Rs. 2438 by the Government Board of Technical and Industrial Training is a very niggardly one. But what shall we say of the Millowners' Association's grant of Rs. 700 and the Bombay Municipality's grant of Rs. 300? These are scandalously low. To improve the efficiency of all workers several more such schools are necessary; but till these come into being let the one that has established itself and served the workers for twenty years be given more decent aid by the Government, the Municipality and, above all, by the Millowners' Association which directly benefits from the training of workers.

Journal Of Social Work

The current number of the "Indian Journal of Social Work" the quarterly organ of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, contains several articles of outstanding merit. Christopher von Furer-Haimendorf writes an illuminating article on Aboriginal Education in Hyderabad, Mr. F. Weber writes on Research in Physical Education in India, and Mr. V. L. Mehta on Economics of Non-Violence. Of special interest also is the article on Agrestic Serfdom in Northern India by Mr. A. M. Lorenzo and the Report of the Institute for the academic years 1942-44. Students of Sociology will find valuable material in this journal.

"Naya Daur"

"Naya Daur", the two-monthly magazine devoted to progressive literature, is the latest addition to Urdu Press. It it edited by Samad Shaheen from Bangalore. There is not much in the magazine to distinguish it from other magazines but its contents, articles, poems and short stories, certainly entitle it to a very high place among these magazines. And to those, who wish to acquaint themselves with the mind of the younger writers and poets in Urdu, "Naya Daur" will be both a great help and a stimulating guide.

NEW CIVIL AIR CONVENTION

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The British Government to-day published a White Paper outlining its proposals for a new Civil Air Convention to replace the Paris and Havana Conventions. The main British proposals are that the right of innocent passage should be accepted while the right of cabotage should be left open for negotiation.

The Convention as proposed by the British Government would cover 11 points. The first point of the Convention would be to affirm the principle of National Sovereignty of air. The second would define the degree of freedom of air which, the British Government suggests, should extend to, firstly the right of innocent passage through State air space, secondly, the right to land for refuelling in an emergency, etc., thirdly the right to disembark passengers mails and freights from the country of origin, fourthly, the right to embark passengers, mail and freight destined for the country of origin of the aircraft. The right to pick up and set down traffic to and from destinations which are not in the country of origin of the aircraft and the right to engage in cabotage of another country would be matter for negotiation.—Reuter

INDIA & INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

Objects Of Monetary Fund & International Bank

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A Delegation from India, consisting of Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, (Leader), Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Dr. Sir Theodore Gregory, Economic Adviser, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. A. D. Shroff, (with Dr. Madan of the Reserve Bank as the Secretary), attended the International Monetary Conference, which was held in Bretton Woods (U.S.A.) in July, 1944, to consider the International Monetary Fund proposals (which had been previously circulated to the United Nations) and proposals for the establishment of an International Bank. The Conference accepted the draft proposals with slight modifications, fixed the quotas of the different nations for the Fund as well as for the Bank and gave the five permanent seats of the Council of the Fund to the first five highest quota holders, viz. U.S.A., England, Russia, France and China. Two seats have been set apart for the member nations of South America. India may compete for one of the remaining five seats and is fairly certain to secure one.

The seven highest quotas are: U.S.A. 2,750,000,000 dollars, U.K. 1,300,000,000 dollars, U.S.S.R. 1,200,000,000 dollars, China 550,000,000 dollars, France 450,000,000 dollars, India 400,000,000 dollars and Canada 300,000,000 dollars. The total Fund (aggregate of all the quotas) amounts to 8,800,000,000 dollars. Countries have been allotted voting strength as follows: 250 votes automatically assigned to every member nation, plus one vote for each 100,000 dollars of its quota. There will thus be about 99,000 votes. At the time of joining, each member will have to pay as a minimum in gold either 25 per cent of its quota or ten per cent of its net official holdings of gold and dollars.

WORK OF INDIAN DELEGATION

The Indian Delegation pressed, albeit unsuccessfully, for raising the quota of India so as to enable her to get a permanent seat on the Council. Two other proposals also shared the same fate. One was to bring within the scope of the Fund the question of the orderly liquidation of abnormal war-time balances and the other, that the resources of the Fund should be utilised for the economic development of backward countries.

The Indian Delegation at first made its "reservations" regarding the quota resolution for the purpose of recording that, in its opinion, India should have a larger quota on account of its relative economic position. The "reservation" was, however, finally withdrawn when the draft plan for the Fund came up for final consideration before the Conference.

OBJECTS OF MONETARY FUND

According to the final draft of the United Nations' Monetary Agreement approved of by the Conference, the purposes of the International Monetary Fund are as follows:

1. To promote international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems.
2. To facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income and to the development of the productive resources of all members as primary objectives of economic policy.
3. To promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to avoid competitive exchange depreciation.
4. To assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper the growth of world trade.
5. To give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources available to them under adequate safeguards, thus providing them with the opportunity to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity.
6. In accordance with the above to shorten the duration and lessen the degree of misequilibrium in the international balances of payment of members.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

The quota for the proposed International Bank is similar to that for the Fund. It is open for membership only to those nations who become members of the Fund. Its authorised capital is 10,000,000,000 dollars, divided into 100,000 shares. Quotas set for the 44 nations who participated in the Conference amount to 8,800,000,000 dollars, leaving 1,200,000,000 dollars for subscription by other nations. The immediate paid-up capital, on the formal constitution of the Bank, will be 20 per cent of its authorised capital. Two per cent of the price of each share will be payable in gold or in U.S. dollars; the remaining 18 per cent will be paid in the currency of the member. Conditions under which the Bank may guarantee or make loans have been laid down.

The objects of the Bank are as follows:

1. To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes including the restoration of economics destroyed or disrupted by war, the reconversion of productive facilities to peacetime needs and the encouragement of the development of productive facilities and resources in less developed countries.
2. To promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or participation in loans and other investments made by private investors; and when private capital is not available on reasonable terms to supplement private investment by providing on suitable conditions finance for productive purposes out of its own capital funds raised by it and its other resources.
3. To promote the long-range balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of members, thereby assisting in raising productivity, the standard of living and conditions of labour in their territories.
4. To arrange the loans made or guaranteed by it in relation to international loans through other channels so that the more useful and urgent projects, large and small alike, will be dealt with first.
5. To conduct its operations with due regard to the effect of international investment on business conditions in the territories of members and in the immediate postwar years to assist in bringing about a smooth transition from a wartime to peace economy.

The Agreement regarding the International Fund will come into force only when it has been signed on behalf of Governments having 65 per cent of the total quotas, but in no event before May 1, 1945. The Government of India will, in due course, it is understood, place the scheme before the Central Legislature for its consideration.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"To-day"

In the issues dated October 16th and October 17th of the "Bombay Chronicle", I am surprised to find that my activities, supposed or otherwise, figure prominently in Dum's "Half Column". As the self-appointed champion of the drive to save paper, it is strange to find Dim wasting so much valuable space in your paper, by giving minute details of my daily life, which could be of no possible interest to your readers.

His latest attempt to help the War Effort is admirable. It must be encouraged. It is necessary, however, for him to set the ball rolling by abstaining from writing the Half Column. A considerable amount of wastage can, thereby be avoided and Dim can retire to the ranks of the 'Cinopoi' Police, New Delhi, to carry on the muck-raking activities, for which he is so eminently suited.

S. A. SABAVALA.

Profiteering By Tailoring Firms

May I crave the hospitality of your esteemed columns to draw the attention of the powers-that-be to the unbridled profiteering indulged in by the prominent tailoring firms in the city of Bombay? To pick up only a few out of a legion of such instances, a well-known firm in Fort are charging Rs. 265 and another of the same locality Rs. 233 for a woollen suit made to measure. And the beauty of it is that the memo contains only the aggregate charges and no separate charges for stitching and the cloth are quoted. This is a very ingenious way of circumventing the control order regarding woollen fabrics which lays down specific charges not exceeding Rs. 33 for the best of English varieties which are not available anywhere in the open market. The only available woollen cloth is not priced at more than Rs. 25 per yard (control rate) and all that one ought to pay for a suit should not exceed Rs. 88. Is it not, therefore, scandalous to charge Rs. 178 or Rs. 145 for stitching only? It is high time that such unfair dealings were stopped immediately by emulating the example of the Bengal Government which has controlled the sartorial charges in Calcutta.

M. A. HARRIS.

A. I. R. Music Programme

The All-India Radio is getting on the nerves of several listeners. They do not ventilate their grievances because they firmly believe that there is no chance of improvement unless the whole system is changed.

There is no doubt that A.I.R. programmes are degenerating very fast. Study the fortnightly. "Listener" if you have short memory.

I am one of those unfortunate persons who love music and have to depend for it on the radio. Tonight I had to run to "The Chronicle" once to complain that the Bombay Station's extra programme of music from 11 p.m. to midnight was an ordeal for the public. I challenge any lover of Indian classical music to suffer Shanta Apte for one hour on the air. There are many other artists like her who are thrust on the listeners from day to day without any consideration for the feelings of music listeners.

You will hardly hear nowadays Fayaz Khan, Subbulaxmi, Gangubai and such other artists on the air. I should like to know why?

Some time back the "Listener" reproduced a photograph of Subbulaxmi on the cover page and during that fortnight only one record was played on the radio? Why this hoax?

D. G. TENDULKER.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Students & Paper Control Order

The Paper Control (Economy) Order issued by the Government of India in 1944 has come in for universal condemnation at the hands of all sections of our people. But undoubtedly the student community will have to suffer most by the operation of this ill-conceived Order.

With one stroke the Government have paralysed the printing press which is the source of education. Moreover, the Order hits hard at students' most fundamental right to education. As the Order calls for drastic reduction in the volume of published material its operation will have serious repurcussions on the publication of students' text-books. Again hardships will be experienced even in imparting primary and adult education.

Unquestionably there is a phenomenal rise in the number of students attending educational institutions this year. The Government instead of increasing the supply of paper needed for publication of text-books required by the students have, unfortunately, put a big cut even on the existing supplyy. As a result of this action on the part of the Government there is bound to be a black market in text-books which did not flourish hitherto. Second hand books sell at higher price than the new ones at present as prescribed books are not available in the regular market. Prices of exercise books have also risen considerably. Thus students' difficulties in pursuing their studies know no bounds as the Government have declared a war against education by issuing such a knowledge-killing Order.

It is surprising that the National War Front, the various Government Departments and the Film companies are wasting paper. Instead stopping this waste the Government have applied the axe at wrong ends. However, the authorities concerned must move in the matter immediately and increase the supply of paper required for educational publications. Moreover the authorities of educational institutions should not be allowed to change text books every year (the number of books must be reduced). The high school authorities should be requested to introduce uniformity in text-books as in colleges. Use of exercise books must be discouraged in order to relieve the parents of students from heavy expences in these hard times.

Will the Government move?

PRAHALAD MEHTA.

FOR EVERY THINKING INDIAN

The Tragic Story Of Bankruptcy Of Wisdom

By D. F. Karaka

II

Released from prison, even though the release was said to have been on medical grounds, the Mahatma felt it his duty to gather the diffused energies of the nation and see if they could yet be harnessed to the general world-war-effort of democracy. He wrote to the Viceroy and asked for an interview. But the British were not going to help him rebuild the prestige of the Congress. Why should they? In their hard days they had bargained for Congress co-operation. It was not forthcoming. Today they were well on their way to victory. Their dark days were over. After the war, their unemployed thousands would need India as a market and it would be ruinous to Britain's post-war economy to wipe out India from its calculations at such a crucial stage. So Lord Wavell closed the door. His terms were such that no one could accept them with self-respect. "Withdraw the August resolution," Lord Wavell said in effect. "Come to me as a penitent."

* * *

The Mahatma turned to Mr. Jinnah. "If I can solve this bogey which is called the Hindu-Muslim problem," Mahatma Gandhi thought, "my claim will be undisputed. I will have proved my case, the Congress case, India's case." He wrote to Mr. Jinnah. As Mr. Jinnah rubbed it in, in one of the letters in the chain of correspondence, Mr. Jinnah merely saw Mahatma Gandhi because of the latter's "fervent request" made in the first letter, which ended with the words: "Do not disappoint me." It was Mahatma Gandhi's need. Mr. Jinnah meant to emphasize thereby. Mr. Jinnah also knew that to refuse to see the Mahatma after the latter had accepted the principle of Pakistan as a basis for negotiation, would be bad policy. "I shall be glad to receive you in my house," was Mr. Jinnah's characteristic reply. Throughout the incidents that led up to the parleys and during the talks themselves the Mahatma swallowed the lump of humility. In Mr. Jinnah's letter dated September 17th, he made his first thrust at the Mahatma's Achilles' heel. Mr. Jinnah said:

"I understand that you have made clear to me that you represent nobody but yourself, and I am trying to persuade you and to convert you that this is the road which will lead us all to the achievement of freedom and independence not only of the two major nations, Hindus and Muslims, but of the rest of the peoples of India, but when you proceed to say that you aspire to represent all the inhabitants of India, I regret I cannot accept that statement of yours. It is quite clear that you represent nobody else but the Hindus, and as long as you do not realise your true position and the realities, it is very difficult for me to argue with you, and it becomes still more difficult for me to persuade you, and hope to convert you to the realities and the actual living conditions prevailing in India today."

Those who respected the Mahatma found in his humility the essence of a great man, but to the Muslim League following of Mohamed Ali Jinnah, it was evidence that Mr. Jinnah had asserted himself even in the face of the Mahatma of India. To others Mr. Jinnah was like Shylock, demanding his pound of flesh. And emaciated though the frail Mahatma was, he showed a willingness to pay of his flesh, his blood, his everything—for his people, his country, to discharge the responsibility which he had shouldered through the years as the leader of the Indian people.

* * *

Ours is a sentimental country. At times our sentimentality verges on hysteria. We get easily moved because the Mahatma put his arm round Mr. Jinnah and called him brother. In the little middle-class Indian families, so prone to sentimentality, men and women were touched by "this moving scene." The problem was solved, they thought. Gandhiji had embraced the Quaid-e-Azam, they said, as they looked at the morning papers in which the picture appeared. But they couldn't read the writing on the wall nor even read between the lines for it was clear as daylight that Mr. Jinnah would have signed his political death-warrant had he consented to anything that was of Mahatma Gandhi's creation. Mr. Jinnah knew that what he would ask for could never be granted by Mahatma Gandhi nor be acceptable either to the Congress or the country. Mahatma Gandhi should have known this, but he relied too much on his faith to be able to convert Mr. Jinnah, even though the Mahatma said it was he who went to Mr. Jinnah as "a seeker." This was the fatal mistake, for Mahatma Gandhi did not realise that the Mr. Jinnah whom he would be meeting would be a different Jinnah from the one he had long looked upon as a naughty little boy, who had strayed from the Congress. Mr. Jinnah had his brief and he stuck to it. Mahatma Gandhi was willing to chuck up the most powerful argument in his favour—the C. R. formula—just to prove his *bona fides* in the eyes of the Indian people. He proved his *bona fides*, though there was no need to, but he nearly lost the case.

* * *

Let me sum up briefly what trans-

(Continued on Page 7)

Our Bus Conductors

The following incident of this morning needs special attention.

Mr. Virendra Pratap Gupta was one of the passengers, who boarded 'E' route bus at Bori Bunder going towards Pydhoni and occupied a seat on the upper deck. Because of some quarrel between a passenger and the conductor on the lower deck the bus was delayed at the Princess Street stand for about 20 minutes. Thereafter, the bus instead of going towards Pydhoni, went to Esplanade Police station via Princess Street, Girgaon and Dhobi Talao to record the complaint. But they were directed to go to Princess Street Police station where the bus was taken. But the passenger with whom the quarrel had taken place, was found to be missing. The conductors became very angry and enquired which of the passengers had no tickets. (It may be noted that the upper deck conductor was all along on the lower deck). Seven passengers had no tickets. They were asked to go down and were arrested immediately after they alighted. They were asked to deposit Rs. 25 each and appear before the magistrate at the Eplanade Court on the 14th instant. Such of them as had no money were put inside the lock-up. These passengers have been charged for not purchasing the tickets.

ABID ALI

Bombay Oct. 13

DETENU RELEASED.

LAHORE, Oct. 17: Jathadar Sohan Singh, who was in detention for more than two years as a security prisoner, was released from the Lahore Central Jail.—United Press.

The Ratnagiri Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for a proposed College in a meeting held on 14th inst.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

MOSCOW, Oct. 16: "The Persian Government has decided not to grant oil concessions until after the war. The Soviet Tass news agency reported to-day from Teheran that the Persian Government's decision had been disapproved by most of the newspapers, and added that the decision was not in keeping with public opinion, which favoured the granting of concessions and considered the terms to be advantageous."—Reuter.

* * *

Including the acting Premier and, yes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer "One of the greatest gatherings of scientists in its history assembled at the Royal Society to welcome the five Indian scientists visiting Britain," says Reuter.

Look out, Gentlemen!

* * *

"The reports, which the men of science now here will make as a result of their mission can have and ought to have," so Reuters tell us, "a direct bearing on the future of India's millions."

Also on India's millions in sterling balances.

* * *

Referring to the finds in a captured Gestapo headquarters at Brussels, our London correspondent reports that a book by Jawaharlal was among those seized by the Germans.

In India, on the contrary, complete freedom is enjoyed by—his books.

* * *

"GANDHI-CHURCHILL MEETING MOST ESSENTIAL"
Will Roosevelt Or Dewey Pledge To Bring It About?
—Headlines.

And put his presidential head into the roaring lion's jaw? Phew..,

* * *

Defining "the Christian attitude" towards Germany, the Archbishop of York says: "We cannot permanently restrain by force a nation of nearly 80,000,000 millions."

What is a nation of merely 80 millions to a Colossus like Mr. Winston Churchill?

* * *

Lord Strabolgi, the Labour peer, is reported to have suggested to the Labour Conference to demand the abolition of the House of Lords. Even apart from the undesirability of liquidating a time-honoured—er—noble British institution, the House of Lords should be preserved because otherwise, where will British statesman be kicked to?

* * *

According to a Madrid message, General Valino, one of the civil war successes, has taken charge of operations in the Pyrenees against the Spanish emigre forces.

It is not yet known, however, whether General Valino expects a few "kind words" from the right quarters.....

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A woman may be beaten, but she rarely acknowledges it.

* * *

One thorn of experience is worth a dozen buds of advice.

* * *

It sometimes happens that one's past is an ever-present difficulty.

* * *

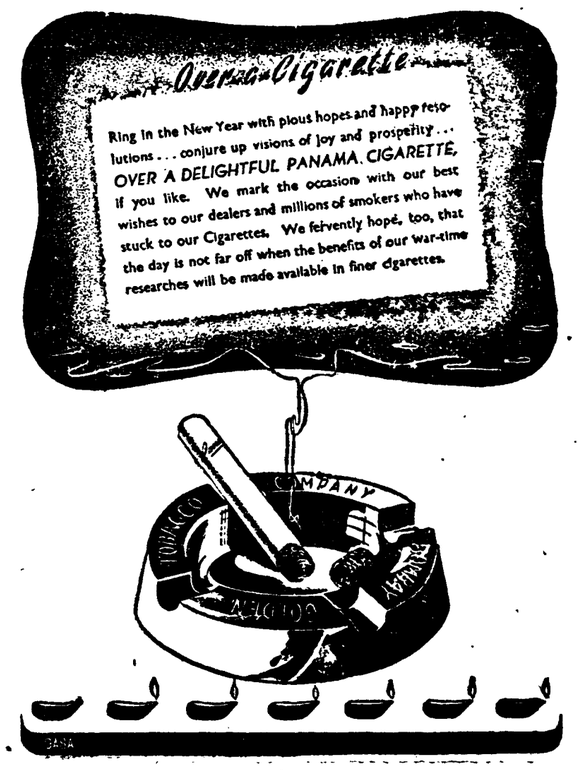
No man is interested in another man's troubles—unless he is a lawyer.

* * *

Very often a genial man is one who enjoys fun and comfort at the expense of others.

* * *

Some real estate dealers waste a lot of valuable time in trying to make mountains out of molehills.



Another Food Crisis In India

London Sympathisers Bestir Themselves In Time

LONDON, Oct. 17: Despite assurances given by various Government officials regarding the food situation in India many well-wishers and sympathisers or India in Britain are organising appeals on behalf of what they believe to be another food crisis in India.

"It would be a political suicide for the Government of India to mismanage the food situation again to the degree it is being mismanaged now", says Miss Ethel Mannin, one of Britain's foremost women writers, in the Indian Freedom Campaign appeal.

The appeal points out that there is danger of another Indian famine this winter and asks for funds to carry on suitable propaganda.

It is of little use to send money to India, says Miss Mannin, because in time of famine money can buy food only in the black market.

The provision of an Indian administration which can give priority to Indian needs is urged by the campaign as the first essential—United Press.

TREATMENT OF GERMANY AFTER WAR

British Labour View

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 16.—British Labour Party policy towards Germany was defined to-day by Mr. Ebby Edwards, Secretary of the powerful Mineworkers' Federation, in his presidential address to the Trades Union Congress the highest authority of organised British Labour.

Mr. Edwards said that, firstly, the Nazis must be tried for their crimes, secondly, Germany must be completely demilitarised; thirdly, British Labour must help German working class organisations to rebuild; fourthly, all "vested interests which stand in the way of making this the last war" must be removed.

Mr. Edwards declared: "To the bar of judgment must be brought not only the brutal stormtroopers, but every rank and caste of the Nazi system, including members of the German Government and the great financiers, industrialists and the landed aristocracy. An investigation should be made into those who assisted Germany to wage either by diplomacy or trading.

"Our goodwill and our deep desire for full international co-operation will not, I feel, justify a refusal to admit German working class organisations to our fellowship. We must be ready, willing and anxious to help the working class movement in Germany to rebuild on free and democratic principles. Both in the case of Germany and Japan the war machines of our most formidable foes were constructed and supplied by the countries against whom they at length went to war.

Germany must be completely demilitarised, actually and potentially. In framing a policy to prevent war, we must not only take the manufacture of armaments out of private hands, but must take account of and regulate the raw materials of the war industry. The organised workers of Britain, the Soviet Union, the U.S. and a larger International Trade Union movement should make it plain that they are unitedly resolved by action if necessary, to remove all vested interests which stand in the way of making this the last war".—Reuter.

BHULABHAI ARGUES CASE IN LAHORE HIGH COURT

LAHORE, Oct. 17: The hearing began to-day in the Lahore High Court before a division bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Trevor Harries and Justice Sir Abdur Rahman, of the appeal of Khwaja Nazir Ahmed, former Special Official Receiver, Punjab and Delhi Provinces, who had been sentenced by a lower court to an aggregate term of 27 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60.000 on charges of forgery, criminal breach of trust, conspiracy, etc., in connection with the sale of the property of the late Lala Harkishenlai and others.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appeared on behalf of the Khwaja. Mr. Sleem, Advocate-General, Punjab, represented the Crown.

Mr. Desai opened arguments with a narration in chronological order of the events since the winding up in 1935 of the People's Bank when the late Lala Harkishenlai came to be known in debt of over Rs. one crore. Hearing continues.—A. P.

"QURAN LEAVES" INCIDENT AVERTED

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

A clever ruse to foment the communal trouble was detected by the police at Khairpur with the aid of Hindu shop-keepers yesterday.

It is reported that a Muslim named Taibali Chandyo entered the main bazar of the town with a bundle of Quran leaves under his armpit. He offered to sell the leaves as waste paper to the Hindu shop-keepers who, however, finding the pictures of mosques refused to accept the offer. The Muslim then visited another Hindu confectioner's shop who consulted his neighbour and refused to accept them.

The mischiefmonger then stepped into another Hindu shop. A man who happened to be there asked the Muslim to wait and sent for the police who came to arrest the Muslim.

It may be mentioned that Quran leaves' incidents have already occurred in other places resulting in communal trouble and arrests of Hindu shop-keepers.—United Press.

D.I.R. CASE AGAINST BUSINESS MAGNATE.

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 16: A case under Sec. 81 (4)/122 D.I.R. has been instituted against Lala Karam Chand Thapar, business magnate of Calcutta. It is alleged that the two local sugar mills, of which Lala Karam Chand Thapar is the Managing Director, sold molasses at a higher rate than the controlled price.

Lala Karam Chand Thapar appeared before Mr. S. P. Watal, a first class Magistrate, last Wednesday when he was ordered to execute a personal bond of Rs. 5,000. He was exempted from court attendance.—A. P.

New Organisation For Rajputana States

KHANDWA, (By Mail.)

The Rajputana States workers recently met at Ramgarh (Jaipur State) and approved the draft constitution for the Rajputana States' Workers' Federation. Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, General Secretary of the C. I. States Peoples' Conference, explained views of the Central India States Peoples' Conference, which welcomed such organisation for Rajputana States and was prepared to co-operate with that organisation whenever necessary. Mr. Balwant Deshpande, ex-Secretary of the Rajasthan Charkha Sangh, was elected convener of the Rajputana States' Worker's Federation. The workers have decided to hold a States Workers' Convention at Alwar in the middle of November.

ALLIED ARTILLERY BUSY IN BURMA

Jap Earthworks And Buildings Near Buthidaung Shelled

KANDY, Oct. 17.—Following is the text of to-day's S.E.A.C. communique: "ARAKAN: Our artillery shelled enemy earthworks and buildings near Buthidaung, and also rivercraft on the Kalapanzin. North of Buthidaung an Indian patrol killed and wounded a number of Japanese in a patrol action.

"CHIN HILLS—Our troops moving on Tiddim from the north have made some progress against stiff opposition. Allied aircraft yesterday heavily attacked targets in the Tiddim and Kalemyo areas and at Pinlebu.

"Other forces struck at objectives at Foul Point and Labawa.

"One Allied aircraft is missing".

W.A.S. (B) WOMEN RE-CROSS INTO BURMA

IMPHAL, Oct. 17.—First British women to re-cross into Burma on the Chindwin front are Capt. (Mrs.) Morton, once of Rangoon, Sgt. (Mrs.) Thomson Glover and Private Pan Tayleur, daughter of Brig. G. Tayleur, Royal Corps of Signals. they belong to W.A.S. (Burma).

Their three-tonner trucks, loaded with canteen supplies, lurched down the road from Imphal and crossed the border near Tamu, writes a Fourteenth Army observer.

The "W.A.S. (B)" organisation was born out of the turmoil in which Burma found itself early in 1942.

AMERICAN CONTROL, DOUBLES SUPPLIES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.—Military supplies for the British and American forces in Burma have more than doubled since the Americans took over operation of the bottle-neck section of the Bengal-Assam Railway in March this year.

Supplies for the British 14th Army go up this line and are dropped off at Manipur Road. American supplies are pushed forward to Ledo, where they are conveyed down the new road to Gen. Stilwell's force at Myitkyina, and to Chabua for the perilous flight over the "Hump" into China.

NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS AND TRAFALGAR BALL

Nothing inspires a British sailor so much as the great Naval Victory of Trafalgar which was a decisive event in the downfall of Napoleon. To-day, 139 years later, the British Navy has lived up to its traditions and has enhanced its combat power, thanks mainly to the navies of the dominions and Royal Indian Navy.

The Navy Day celebrations will take place on 21st October.

DISPLAY BOOTHS.

Bombay will open this eventful day with various items of interest, commencing at 9 a.m. with a display of educational booths erected at different centres, namely at Flora Fountain, at Dhobi Talao Tram Circle, the J. J. Hospital, at Dadar, etc. Here one will get a realistic idea of the working of the naval system in its dispensation of items such as food, clothing and other paraphernalia that go to make up for the comfort of the seaman. Models of ships and Guns will also be exhibited and their operations explained.

MARCH PAST.

At 5 p.m. the Gateway of India will present a picturesque spectacle, when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville will inspect a guard of honour and take the salute from a march past of detachments of the R.N., R.I.N., Wrens Cadets, Gunnery Crews, etc.

HOCKEY AND BOXING

The procession will then wend its way through the principal streets in the Fort area to the B.P.H.A. grounds, where at 6-30 p.m. the sporting public of Bombay are promised an exciting tiff between two Hockey teams. The Bombay selected versus a crack R.I.N. combination.

THE BALL.

To wind off the celebration of this day, the Ladies Committee have put on through their untiring efforts a mammoth show the Trafalgar Ball to be held in the spacious Petit Hall, Napean Sea Road.

The Ball is in aid of the R. I. N. Benevolent Fund, and the R. N. Amenities, Bombay. The tickets are prices Rs. 20 per head and can be had from the Ladies Committee, Taj and Rose.

EX-CONGRESS MINISTER DEFENDS AMBEDKAR

Time Now Ripe For Genuine Social Revolution, Says Ramanathan

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

Mr. S. Ramanathan, ex-Congress Minister, makes a strong defence of Dr. Ambedkar's speech at Madras, in an article in the "Liberator." He says that Dr. Ambedkar did not blaspheme against the Hindus and his object was to serve the Hindus by warning them against the common danger which beset them all and he (Dr. Ambedkar) spoke in condemnation of Brahminism.

Mr. Ramanathan feels that the question of Brahminism is a live issue in Indian politics and is at the root of many of the problems. It has created untouchability and caste and has given birth to the demand for Dravidastan. He asks whether it is possible for a member of the suppressed classes to fight for the freedom of his community without condemning a system responsible for the age long tyranny and exposing the hollowness of doctrines and scriptures which advocated perpetuation of that tyranny. Dr. Ambedkar was declaiming against Brahminism and not against the Brahmins who did not constitute the whole Hindu nation.

Mr. Ramanathan also refers to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's criticism of the speech and his remarks and says that they were not intended to appeal to the caste body of Hinuds and do justice to the suppressed millions of untouchables. He considers that the time is now ripe for a genuine social revolution in the country abolishing all restrictions based on birth and if the revolution is allowed to run its even course, bloodshed and suffering might be avoided.—A. P.

MADRAS, Oct. 17: It is understood that arrangements have been made for the translation of the Draft Hindu Code into principal provincial languages.—A. P.

End Of Another Quisling

Petain's Chief Counsellor Faces Firing Squad

PARIS, Oct. 16

The Newspaper Le Soir stated tonight that Admiral Rene Platon, former Vichy Under Secretary of State for Colonies and Chief Counsellor to Petain, has been shot at Limoges after trial by a military court.

The same paper also announces the execution at Limoges of Darquier de Pellepox, former Commissioner for Jewish Affairs under Pierre Laval.—Reuter.

TWO VICHY MEN EXECUTED?

PARIS, Oct. 17: A great sensation was created in Paris by the report of the execution of Admiral Rene Platon, former Vichy Under-Secretary of State and Darquierde Pellepoix Darquier de Pellepoix former Commissioner for Jewish Affairs under Pierre Laval, published in the newspaper "Ce Soir". Up to late last night, there had been no official confirmation of the reported executions.—Reuter.

End Of Newspaper Strike In Sight

SYDNEY, Oct. 17: The Australian Industrial Commission after meeting representatives of newspaper managements and Printers Unions in private today announced that the parties have arranged terms which would be submitted to employees. The terms are not disclosed but it is believed that they provide for the usual publication of the four newspapers concerned—the "Sydney Herald", the "Daily Telegraph", "The Sun" and "The Mirror."

Reuter adds: The newspaper strike started on October 7 when "Sydney Sun" printers demanded a 40-hour week and higher pay. This was later extended to other Sydney daily newspapers and journalists went on strike in sympathy with them.—Reuter.

PENALTY DECIDES INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The annual international match between Europeans and Indians was played off at the Cooperage on Tuesday evening before a crowd of 6,000. The engagement resulted in a win for the former by the odd goal in three. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 4.500 which will be equally divided between St. Dunstans and Poppy Day Appeal Funds.

The contest did not rouse as much enthusiasm among the fans as it might have, were it staged earlier in the season. Evidently the Rovers Cup Final had absorbed all the public interest in the game as its climax.

SUPERIORITY OF EUROPEANS.

The Indians particularly the forwards, strange though it may seem as all of them practically belonged to one side, did not combine well. Especially the inside forwards were generally at fault. So all the good work done by Dhakuram and Swamy at the flanks was wasted. Their defenders, with Yessu at the pivot, did Yeoman service to their side. Only if Rashad and Co., had discharged their duties properly, they might have carried the day, as all the conditions were in their favour.

As it turned out, the Europeans showed excellent team-work and understanding. They were quicker on the ball than their barefooted rivals. In fact they proved superior to the Indians in every department of the game. Duncan in goal, Towle at centre half and Pullen and Downham in the forward line were particularly prominent.

CAMPBELL DRAWS FIRST BLOOD

The game started at a fast pace and the Indians had the first chance of scoring. It Rashad had connected a next pass from Swamy at the right wing, they might have secured an early lead. But that was not to be. The Europeans did not take long to revert to the opposite end and Sanjiva between the sticks was called upon to save a number of times which he did in splendid fashion. However they were not to be denied. Campbell, their inside-right, put his side ahead by scoring a fine goal which gave Sanjiva no chance whatever. A ding-dong struggle ensued thereafter and both the goals had their share of the fireworks.

Down by a goal at the interval, the Indians played with greater vim and determination in the latter half. after several abortive raids, they succeed in levelling up matters through Parab. Again a period of tug-of-war followed. Suddenly the referee awarded an uncalled for penalty against the Indians which Pullen made no mistake in converting. Although the Indians tried hard to equalise again they failed. So the Europeans retained the honour which they had gained last year.

INDIANS: Sanjiva; Manuel and Solomon, Narayan, Yesu, and Govind; Swami, Parab, Rashad, Thomas and Dhakuram.

EUROPEANS: Gould, Stocks and Boyle, Wilson, Towle, Taite and Mandeps, Campbell, Pullen, Pearson, Downham.

Referee: R. V. Inwood.

TO-DAY'S FINALS AT PAREL.

5 p.m. Young Hindus vs M.T.E. (R.I.M.).

6 p.m. R.A.S. Base vs Firestones.



British Base Reinforcement Camp Team, who won the Western India Football Championship by defeating the W. I. A. A. Staff in the Rovers Cup Final at the Cooperage on last Saturday.

NAZIS DRIVEN BACK TO SAVIO RIVER

Indian And British Troops Deliver Punch To Germans In Italy

From A. K. Qureshi of the A. P. I. correspondent in Italy October 17:—

Eighth Army troops are advancing on Cesent delivering fistlike blows on both sides via the Emilia main road from Rimini.

A left punch which was first delivered with Indian and British troops sent the Germans back to Savio river at many points south of the highway. Indian troops fighting for village Montereale three miles south of Cesena, while British infantry armour took Monte Romano a mile to the north-west in advance west of Carpineta.

A right punch in the second phase of attack gave Dominion troops possession of San Angelo and Gambettola and the bridgehead across the Rigossa canal has made possible advance on a broad front to the Piscitello, the next river obstacle.

ALLIED COMMUNIQUE
ADVANCED MEDITERRANEAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 17.—To-day's Allied communique states: Following the capture of Gambettola, Dominion troops of the Eighth Army advanced on a broad front north of the Bologna road and are approaching the river Pisciatello, south of this road British and Indian troops made good progress.

Monte Romano, a high feature three miles south of Cesena, has been captured and Eighth Army troops are now approaching the river Savio at many points. South of Bologna fierce fighting continues. American troops of the Fifth Army made significant gains, of up to a thousand yards.

It has been reported from the Adriatic that on the night of October 11/12 a force of British light coastal craft met and engaged one or more enemy convoys at Vir Island, a North Dalmatian Island, to the northward of Zara. Fierce and spirited action which followed lasted five hours. Three lighters were seen to sink. Two of the lighters were beached and torpedoed, another was beached and destroyed by gunfire, and a seventh was possibly sunk. Two "Pil" boats used for carrying troops and stores were also sunk and a third possibly sunk. One E-boat was sunk and another damaged. Our casualties were one killed and three wounded with minor damage to boats.

BR. CRAFT ENTER CORFU HARBOUR

British landing craft and a motor launch entered Corfu harbour in the late evening of October 12. A few German soldiers that had remained in the island are reported to have surrendered.

Yesterday strong forces of heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked oil refineries, air plane factories and railyards in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Shipping was attacked in the Adriatic and offensive sweeps were carried out over Yugoslavia. Last night heavy and medium bombers attacked railyards at Zagreb. Nineteen enemy aircraft were destroyed and ten heavy bombers and six others of our aircraft are missing. Of heavy bombers reported missing from operations on October 13 four have now returned safely.

HE WON M.C.

FLORENCE Oct 17.—Major N. J. M. Pettengell, 5th Maharatta Light Infantry, was largely instrumental in smashing a dangerous German tank attack at Lanclo Italy, for which he has been awarded the M.C.

Six Lakhs French Rendered Homeless

LONDON, Oct. 17: Nearly 6,00,000 French people are homeless, it is shown in figures given here today by the President of the "Secours National" (a society formed for the alleviation of distress among war victims in France). The towns of Le Havre and St. Malao have been completely destroyed, while four-fifths of Caen is in ruins.—Reuter.

Investors' Encyclopaedia

We have received a copy of "Investors' Encyclopaedia 1944" with which is incorporated the Southern India Investor, compiled by Messrs. Kothari and Sons Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers Armenian Street, G. T., Madras. This is the ninth edition. It contains very useful information and statistics concerning leading Joint Stock companies, particularly of South India. The compilers have taken great care in collecting all necessary particulars to enable the investor to have a clear idea about the prospective position of his investments. It is a valuable publication which deals with Government Securities, Banks, coal companies, railways, cotton and Jute Mills, Sugar Mills and miscelianeous companies and investors will find it a reliable reference book. It is priced at Rs. 15 with 706 pages which seems very reasonable.

PT. KUNZRU AT CALICUT

CALICUT, Oct. 17: Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, arrived here to-day from Madras, to study the food situation. He will return to Madras early next week.—A. P.

Big Powers' Post-War Plans

India Does Not Figure In ... Picture ...

LONDON, Oct. 17.

While war is moving to a climax in the West statesmen of the three great Powers are busily discussing their plans for post-war security in Europe and Asia in general.

The absence of the mention of the sub-continent of India even in the discussions is most striking. China is mentioned as a mere gesture to palliate public opinion. Observers with keen foresight are asking whether there could be peace in Asia and the world unless India takes her place among the nations of the world.

Indians strewn in the four corners of the globe are becoming more and more conscious of the fact that only by their own co-ordinated efforts wherever they may be, will they be able to play their part in seeing their motherland given her rightful place as free and independent nation among other powers.

A very healthy trend is a move made in the United States where various Indian political groups have merged into one body by co-ordinating their propaganda in America. One of the first statements issued by this combined body was a demand for the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and all political prisoners imprisoned without trial.—United Press.

How Dumbarton Oaks Organization Differs From League

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12: Official sources today outlined the differences between the postwar security organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks and the League of Nations.

In the field of security the proposed organization would have more far-reaching and clearly-defined powers. It would be empowered to deal not only with acts of aggression, as was the League, but also empowered to act where threats to or breaches of peace were involved.

Whereas the Council would have powers similar to the League Assembly to deal with matters citing a breach of peace the primary responsibility in the proposed organization would be assigned to a smaller Security Council which would be in continuous session with special duties laid on permanent members.

The proposed organization, in contrast to the League, would be empowered to decide whether regional arrangements are consistent with the aims of the organization. No enforcement would be permitted under a regional arrangement without authorization of the Security Council.

The projected agreements for providing armed forces and facilities would strengthen it much beyond the powers of the League. The enforcement powers of the Security Council would be assured by placing two basic obligations on member states: to make available the forces needed to maintain peace and to hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined enforcement action.

In the field of economic and social co-operation the proposed organization would be vested with broader functions because not only would it be able to consider an enumerated list of problems, but it could facilitate the solution of international social, economic and humanitarian problems generally.

Unlike the League, responsibility would be assigned to an Economic and Social Council drawn from the General Assembly of the proposed organization.

UNANIMITY VOTE RULE ELIMINATED

Whereas the League provided for placing only existing international bureaus under its direction, the proposed organization would seek relationships with each existing or planned economic or social organization and co-ordinate their work. The structure of the proposed organization throws out the unanimity vote rule that prevailed except in restricted categories still undetermined, where the unanimous vote of permanent members of the Security Council would be necessary. The General Assembly would decide by a two-thirds vote and the Economic and Social Council by a majority vote.

In addition, the proposed organization would have specialized Councils with specialized tasks: it would have an International Court of Justice as a permanent, essential organ rather than just a related body, as was the permanent Court of International Justice to the League; it would obviate the development of "semipermanent" seats, as occurred in the League Council, because of a clause which says that elected members of the Security Council are not immediately eligible for re-election.

New members would be admitted by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council, while non-member states would be required to act in accordance with the principles of the organization necessary for maintenance of peace. A provision would be made to suspend membership privileges to any member against whom preventive or enforcement action might be taken.

Finally, the charter of the proposed organization would be an independent instrument unlike the League Covenant which was part of the Versailles treaty.—U.S.O.W.I.

CAN CALCUTTA CITY FATHERS MANAGE TRAMWAYS?

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The decision of the Calcutta Corporation to buy up the Calcutta Tramways Company's undertaking has provoked "lively discussion" among those in London who were "specially associated in the past conduct of the Tramways" according to the London correspondent of the "Capital".

The burden of the talk is how the Corporation will manage to run the Tramway Service outside their own municipal boundaries, such as the Howrah municipality, the Howrah Bridge under the Bridge Commissioners and the maidan belonging to the Government of India, which might necessitate special legislation through the provincial legislature.

In the light of these difficulties, they suggest the establishment of a Calcutta Transport Board, like the London Passenger Transport Board. This Board would control all public road services including the Bus as well as the Tram, in both inner and greater Calcutta.—A. P.

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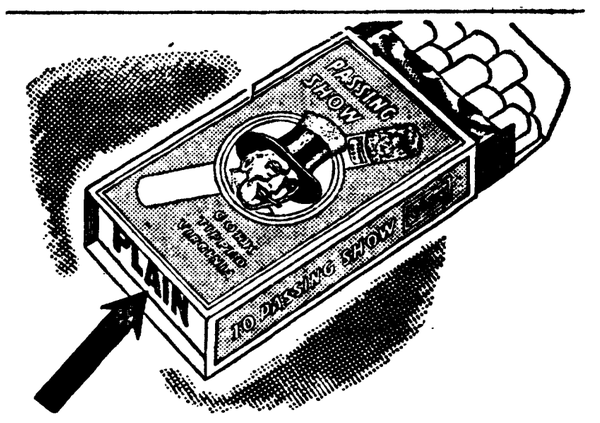
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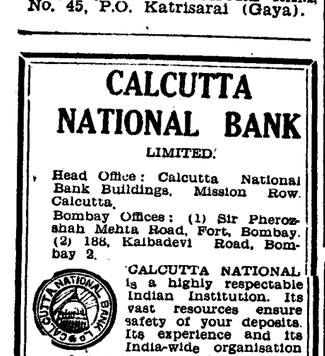
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HIS WAR WORK HAD TO GO ON

Rheumatism couldn't be Allowed to Stop it.

If rheumatism interferes with war work, rheumatism has to go! Here's how one British war worker gave his rheumatism its "marching orders":—

"My work is rather important", he writes. "I am in charge of two big boilers, and work all night. I had been troubled with rheumatic pains and constipation for about three years, and it was becoming a misery to do my work. I always felt tired. I tried Kruschen Salts, and after three weeks I felt a new man. I do my work far better than ever I have done before. One thing I noticed: I sleep very soundly now. I thank Kruschen Salts from the bottom of my heart. I would advise all men over 40 years to get the help of Kruschen."—J. Groombridge.

Rheumatism usually arises from poisons in the blood-stream. If you can clear the blood-stream, poisons can't settle in your joints. That's how Kruschen helps you. Kruschen is a balanced combination of various mineral salts. It is aperient and diuretic. Because of this Double Action, Kruschen helps to cleanse the whole system thoroughly.

Obtainable at all stores, Chemists and Bazars.



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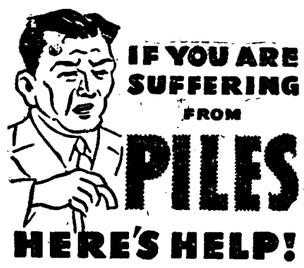
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"'Pilicon' gave me great relief and I have been cured within six or seven days."—M.F. D'S., Karachi.



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ADMIRAL HORTHY RETIRES

Major Szalasi Becomes Regent And Prime Minister Of New Hungarian Govt.

LONDON, Oct. 16

The Budapest Radio announces the retirement of Admiral Horthy, resignation of the Hungarian Government and appointment of a new Regency Council. Major Szalasi has been appointed acting Regent and Prime Minister.

The Budapest Radio announces that curfew has been proclaimed in Budapest.

The retirement of Admiral Horthy was announced in an official statement issued by Major Szalasi which said Admiral Horthy agreed that Major Szalasi should form a Regency Council of three members.

Later the Budapest Radio announced that Major Szalasi was relieved of his post of commander of the Royal Hungarian First Honved Army and Commander of the Royal Hungarian second Army.

HORTHY APPEALS TO PEOPLE TO FIGHT

An air raid warning interrupted the earlier Horthy proclamation which repeated an order given by the Hungarian Chief of Staff to the troops to "Continue the fight enthusiastically as the grave situation necessitates to prove themselves worthy of the glory of the Hungarian Army."

The reporter at Reuter's Radio station adds that the message purporting to come from Admiral Horthy was broadcast both in Hungarian and German. The German version was not broadcast by one of the regular Budapest Radio announcers who speak German with a thick Hungarian accent but obviously by a Reich German who had a clipped military accent.

Admiral Horthy's proclamation calling on Hungarian troops to "continue the fight enthusiastically" also said he had revoked his Order of the Day stating that Hungary had asked for armistice.

ALLIES STUDYING TERMS TO HUNGARY
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Stettinius, told a press conference today that the European Advisory Committee and the three Allied Governments were making a careful study of the terms to be submitted to Hungary following the recent developments.—Reuter.

FIGHT TO THE LAST CALL FOR HUNGARIAN

LONDON, Oct. 17: The German news agency's Budapest correspondent to-day reported that the new Hungarian Minister for War Gen. Karoly Baracky has issued and order of the day to the Army saying: "There is now no chance of compromise left. This much is certain: if we do not make a stand the entire Hungarian people will be ruthlessly exterminated. We have lived for a thousand years in alliance with Germany. We have to thank them for everything. Once again they are with us. Our victory is certain if we persevere in faith and battle".—Reuter.

R.A.F. Blasts Sorpe Dam

LONDON, Oct. 16: Sorpe Dam, 20 miles south-east of Dortmund, was attacked with 12,000-pound bombs by R. A. F. bombers this morning, announces the Air Ministry. First reports indicate that direct hits were scored on the Dam. None of our aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTS TO REGULATE CLOTH DISTRIBUTION

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16

It is reliably learnt that a plan for the distribution of cloth has been formulated in the recent meeting of the Textile Board, according to which a panel consisting of the representatives of the cloth trade will be formed to regulate the flow of cloth to each province and issue coupons to quota holders, without which Railway authorities cannot book a single bale.

Though this plan may not interfere with the direct sale system by Mills, yet the dual policy of some millowners to function both as selling agents and quota holders will become impossible. This plan, it is learnt, will control the 'black markets' to some extent and with the co-operation of the Provincial authorities distribution will be smooth.

Ceylon Communists Support Self-Determination

COLOMBO, Oct. 16.

As a solution of the minorities problem, the Communist Party of Ceylon has suggested the creation of two Legislative Chambers for Ceylon, one Chamber of Representatives elected on adult suffrage according to territorial electorates, and the other chamber of nationalities also elected on adult suffrage but ensuring the principle of equality of different nationalities of United Ceylon.

A resolution to this effect was passed at a well attended rally held last evening at the Town Hall, Colombo.

The rally supported the move to summon an All Parties Conference for making a united demand and urged that it should be recognised as a development that Ceylon was taking and will continue to take multinational form and that a United Free Ceylon can be realised only on the basis of guaranteeing full and equal opportunities for all nationalities and minorities in Ceylon.

The rally suggested that nationalities should have the unqualified right to self-determination including the right, if ever so desired, to form own independent States.

Regarding Indians, the rally opined that those Indians who were prepared to make this country their homes should have the same rights and privileges as any other in the country.—A. P.

Ruby General Ince. Co. Ltd.

CALCUTTA. (By Mail)

Speaking at the Eighth General Meeting of Shareholders of the Ruby General Insurance Company Ltd., Mr. B. M. Birla, the Chairman, pointed out that the most significant features of the year's working are the growth of premia under Fire and Marine Insurance. He referred to the rising claims paid on account of fire insurance on cotton, and stressed the need for Special Reserves to meet catastrophes like the explosion in Bombay.

BRITISH POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE IN FINLAND

Foreign Office Establishes Link With Finnish Govt.

LONDON, Oct. 16: The Foreign Office and War Office announce that Mr. F. M Shepherd is appointed British Political Representative in Finland and will be going there shortly with a small staff accompanied by British element of the Allied Control Commission in Finland under Captain Howie R. N.

Mr. Shepherd's position is analagous to that of Mr. L. E. Rougetel, the British Political Representative in Rumania.

His function will be to maintain direct contact on all political matters between the British Government and the Finnish Government.—Reuter.

ROYAL SOCIETY WELCOMES INDIAN SCIENTISTS TO BRITAIN

"Direct Bearing On Future Of India's Millions"

LONDON, Oct. 16.

One of the greatest gatherings of scientists in its history assembled at the Royal Society today to welcome the five Indian scientists visiting Britain. The gathering was almost exclusively male but the notable exception was Madame Curie Joliot, daughter of the famous scientist.

Those present included the deputy Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson, Lord Samuel and Members of Parliament with Indian associations including Sir Stanley Reed and Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

Earlier in th day the Indian scientists had been entertained at a Government luncheon where Mr. Attlee presided.

The present visit of the distinguished Indian scientists to Britain ought to have a direct bearing on the future of India's millions, says "The Times" today in an editorial headed: "Towards the New India", discussing the significance of their mission.

"The Times" writes: 'What is projected is primarily intellectual co-operation on the highest level. India has suffered more than most countries from the rupture of normal contacts because her science has come to her from the west and because her ablest workers have received western training.

Opportunities for exchange of ideas and facilities for overseas training of Indian students must be available in ample measure after the war if the economic progress of India is to realize the expectations which have been raised.

In the Far East the place taken by India as the United Nations principal military base, the equipment in India of a great army with all the scientific weapons of a modern war and the immense efforts of Indian industry to take a worthy place in furnishing that equipment have made Indian minds aware as never before of the part which science plays in the processes of modern civilization. There has followed acknowledgement of the part which it has to play in shaping India's own future.

Last March a group of Bombay industrialists produced a fifteen-year plan to double the income of the population per head. The Government of India is itself working on a five-year plan as the first instalment of economic and social development.

The whole world is looking forward to a period of scientifically inspired progress in human welfare, long possible but long held up through fear of reality of the war. No doubt time has been lost in India but never has the occasion been so favourable. The war has brought money to India and funds will be available locally as well as in London.

The reports which the men of science now here will make as a result of their mission can have and ought to have a direct bearing on the future of India's millions. With such a goal to be realized matters of controversy should not be allowed to obstruct constructive thought or impede progressive action."—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKERS FORM ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17: A large number of Congressmen of North Calcutta met on October 15 at a conference and decided to form a Congress Workers Association with a view to carrying on work as worthy servants of the people. The conference also appealed to Congressmen all over Bengal to form a similar district and branch associations and also a provincial council.

Among others Mr. Satish Chandra Dasgupta and Mr. Jatin Roy, a Congress leader who was recently released, addressed the gathering.—United Press.

'Utter Inadequacy Of Foodstuffs In Chicacole,' Says Kunzru

MADRAS, Oct. 17: Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, who arrived here yesterday after a tour of Orissa and Vizagapatam District left for Calicut by the Malbar Express last night.

Interviewed by the United Press Pandit Kunzru said: "There is utter inadequacy of foodstuffs in the Chicacole Taluka and the Chipurpalle area and there is shortage in some other rural areas also."—United Press.

Aerial Evacuation Of Casualties

New S. E. A. C. Chief Accounts For 103,742 From Western Front

LONDON, Oct. 16

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh Mallory, Allied Air Commander-in-Chief and the new Air Chief in South-East Asia, disclosed in London to-day that from D-Day until the first week in October 103.742 casualties had been evacuated by air from the Western Front.

From August 9th to September 3rd, Allied aircraft flew more than 13,000 tons of supplies to forward positions without which the landing operations would have been seriously hindered.

During August, fighters and fighter bombers destroyed 373 tanks, 1,241 motor vehicles, 1,413 locomotives and 5,926 wagons.—Reuter.

General Valino To Conduct Operations Against Spanish Emigre Forces

MADRID, Oct. 16.

General Rafael Garcia Valino, one of the most outstanding military figures of the civil war arrived in Barcelona as Chief of Staff of the divisions operating in the Pyrenees against the Spanish Emigre forces. General Valino is an expert on mountain fighting.

Jap Tanker Sunk Near Hongkong

CHUNGKING, Oct. 17

The communique from General Stilwell's Headquarters in China states that at Repulse Day. Hongkong, P-51's have sunk a 490-foot Japanese tanker.

The Kowloon Docks were also bombed, while on October 14, fighters attacked supply Sampans, barges and junks in the Swelping Sea where Japanese troops have concentrated in a thrust westward.—Reuter.

Allied Submarine Saves British Prisoners Of War From Malaya

LONDON, Oct. 16.

More than a hundred British and Australian prisoners of war from Malaya and Siam are believed to have been recently saved in the Pacific from a Japanese transport by an Allied submarine which torpedoed the Japanese vessel. A "British war office announcement said that these men were rescued by the "Allied Navy" but the "Evening News" naval correspondent quotes a naval authority as saying that the rescue ship could just about manage to accommodate this number of men if it proceeded on surface to the nearest base.—Reuter.

Meagre Lend-Lease Aid To China Testified By Official Figures

Regarding the question of American aid to China, a Chungking expert on U. S. Lend-Lease operations, in an interview with a Central News representative, quoted the following official figures of the U. S. Government.

According to the reports on Lend-Lease released by the U S Congress on May 22, 1944, the grand total of Lend-Lease supplies sent abroad during the three-year period from March, 1941 to March, 1944 (in round figures) was U. S. dol. 24,000,000,000. Out of the total, U. S. dol. 6,000,000,000 went to Great Britain U. S. dol. 4,700,000,000 went to the U. S. S. R.; while less than U. S. dol. 500,000,000 went to China. In other words, China got barely 2 p.c of the total, which stands in sharp contrast with Britain's 70 per cent and Russia's 20 per cent.

Besides quoting these figures, the expert pointed out that President Roosevelt in his report deplored that "a great majority of the Lend-Lease shipments to the India-China theatre have, of necessity, so far gone only as far as India and Burma."

In this connection, the expert added, the editorial of the "Ta Kuang Pao" on May 25, 1944, may be taken as a typical sample of Chinese opinion on the question. The paper said: "If the strategic value of the China theatre is not to be slighted, we are of the opinion that not only the quantity of the aid to China should be proportionately increased but the means of transportation of such aid should be expedited President Roosevelt's strategy is unimpeachable, but from the standpoint of the Lend-Lease Act, the China theatre needs to be greatly reinforced."—China Information Bulletin.

FAMINE INQUIRY COMMISSION TOURS MALABAR

Inspects Village Records And Hears Officials' Statements

CALICUT, Oct. 16

The Famine Enquiry Commission spent the morning visiting three villages in the Ernad taluk where monopoly purchase of grain by the Government from the cultivator has been resorted to.

They were accompanied by the Collector, the Commissioner for Civil Supplies and the District Grain Purchasing Officer.

At Peroke members of the Commission inspected the records maintained by village officials showing the extent of each holding, the acreage sown, the estimated yield and the quantity available for purchase by the Government. Dr. Aykroyd examined a number of children for signs of malnutrition.

Returning to Calicut the Commission heard in the afternoon Mr. V. R. Nayanar, Member of the Servants of India Society, who has been connected with the relief work in the district. He gave an account of the extent of the distress last year and the outbreak of cholera and the steps taken by the District Officials to arrange for large scale imports of food grains.

Mr. Nayanar compared the conditions of last year with the present and the changes which have been brought about as a result of the procurement organisation and the introduction of rationing.

With regard to procurement Mr. Nayanar urged greater encouragement to co-operative societies. He also described the work of milk distribution centres for distributing milk to children in certain areas.

The Commission next heard Rao Bahadur Suryanarayana Iyer, Chairman of the Municipal Council and a member of the Provincial Food Council Mr. Iyer referred to villages in the coastal areas where he said there was still evidence of malnutrition and emphasised the desirability of giving mid-day meal to poor children in schools. Others who were examined were Mr. E. Kannan, M.L.A., Mr. P. P. Assankoya who is one of the quota holders selected by the Government to handle the rice imported from outside the district and the District Health and Medical officers.—A. P

Famine Commission In Kerala

CALICUT, Oct. 17: The Famine Enquiry Commission to-day visited Tiruvangoor and Quilandy to inspect rural rationing system. Earlier Dr. Aykroid and Mr. Afzalhussain paid a visit to two milk distributing centres. The programme included a visit to Government Shark Liver Oil Factory and Fish Curing Yard. At Kerala Soap Factory they saw the manufacture of Pyrethurum, an antimalaria insecticide from Pyrethurum flowers grown in Western Ghats. The Commission left for Ernakulam this afternoon.—A. P.

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and wishes a happy new year to the Patrons, Constituents and well-wishers of the Bank and feels pleasure in announcing that the Bank has been included to the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

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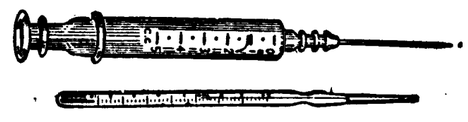
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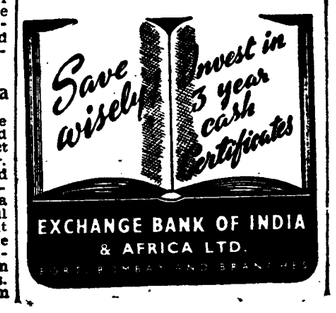
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Antiseptine has long been a favourite mouth wash and is now being used extensively to clean and dress wounds and burns. It is a powerful deodorant and good for the scalp.

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

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Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

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PRICE As. 4. Postage Extra
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FOR EVERY THINKING INDIAN

(Continued from Page 4)

pired at this ill-omened meeting. Mahatma Gandhi said he came as an individual representing nobody and willing to be converted, and willing if converted to exert his influence with the Congress and the country. Mahatma Gandhi thought Mr. Jinnah would know and would not dispute that in effect he was the Congress and in effect he was also India. Mr. Jinnah was no fool. He put in his preliminary objection when he questioned the propriety of parleying with a man who had according to his own admission, no representative capacity. Mr. Jinnah was not prepared to commit himself as the leader of the Muslim League, while Mahatma Gandhi disclaimed responsibility as a Congress representative.

What then was Mr. Jinnah's motive in meeting Mahatma Gandhi at all? The answer appears to be that even though nothing would result from the meeting in the shape of an agreement, because of the ocean that existed between their rival and mutually exclusive ideologies, Mr. Jinnah felt that Pakistan would gain world-wide publicity such as it had not had before. It was not elucidation of Pakistan that Mr. Jinnah sought to give the world. Elucidation he appears constantly to have shirked. But general publicity would build up the Muslim League and Mahatma Gandhi had made it possible for Mr. Jinnah to appear before a world audience—an opportunity he had never had before. Vaguely one had understood that the Muslims had a right to some sort of protection as a major community and a right to safeguards lest in an independent India with an overwhelming Hindu majority they should be swept away. But Pakistan as it emerged from the Gandhi-Jinnah meeting was a totally different thing. From the Muslim League point of view there was no question of SOLVING the communal problem in terms of India as a whole. The gist of the Lahore resolution was not settlement but separation. It was in terms of the Congress as uncompromising as the August resolution was in terms of Britain. Congress had said to Britain: "Quit India." The Muslim League said to the Congress: "Quit the territories where Muslims dominate." It was not Mr. Jinnah's demand that these territories should be canvassed as to their desire to secede. Mr. Jinnah's demand was that where numerically Muslims were in a majority, the said territories should *ipso facto* be seceded.

Mr. Jinnah's dogmatism on this point is in marked contrast with the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi even on so admitted a right as of India to its independence. In May 1942 in an interview to the press he was asked by the representative of the American press if he would be willing to submit the Indo-British question to arbitration. The Mahatma replied in the affirmative. At this stage the representative of an Indian nationalist paper asked him how such a fundamental right could be subject to arbitration. Mahatma Gandhi said that Independence could be a common cause "yet for me, to refuse arbitration would be to arrogate to myself complete justice."

So that the first point that emerged from the Gandhi-Jinnah meeting was that the partition of India was to be accepted as a fact now, as the first condition of any further negotiation between the Congress and the League. The second point that emerged from the meeting was that Mr. Jinnah was not much concerned about the independence of India and its self-determination. He was unconcerned about India in the present sense of that word. Once Pakistan was separated from Hindustan each would fight for and negotiate for such terms as it wanted, from the British Government. In other words, said Mr. Jinnah: "I am only concerned with the fate of my NATION." Not his community, mark you! His nation! Mahatma Gandhi was free to do what he liked with his nation—the Hindus!

All this came as a shattering blow to Mahatma Gandhi, even though before the meeting two things had become apparent to him.

1. That Mr. Jinnah was wielding an unholy and dangerous influence over Muslim India, and that this influence was growing day by day.

2. That if this state of affairs was allowed to continue, it would shatter the national work of nearly three decades and the Congress would lose its *raison d'etre*, for it would not be able to speak for the Muslims because Mr. Jinnah would speak for them and it may not even be able to speak for the Hindus, for the Mahasabha would claim to speak for them.

Aware as the Mahatma was of all this he made the blunder of seeing Mr. Jinnah on the latter's terms. It amounted to accepting Mr. Jinnah's claim that he alone represented the Muslims, a claim which the Congress had hitherto always denied the Quaid-e-Azam. The greatest Congressman of all had now actually gone to Mr. Jinnah's house and accepted the principle that he was Muslim India. Whatever precautions the Mahatma took, viz., to stress that he went as an individual and not as a representative of the Congress, he was ill-advised from the point of view of practical politics to ask for an interview and to humble himself to the extent he did. It gave Mr. Jinnah the opportunity to score and it must be said in fairness to Mr. Jinnah's ability that he made full use of the opportunity. Mr. Jinnah never once missed the opportunity of telling the Mahatma that the Congress could only be a Hindu body talking in terms of Hindu freedom, that the Muslims were a nation entire in themselves; that the sooner the Mahatma and the Congress disillusioned themselves about their hold over India as a whole, the better for all concerned. That was Mr. Jinnah's theme. He never once strayed from it; he never once hit off the mark.

(To Be Continued)
(COPYRIGHT)

How To Make Plywood

The war and shipping restrictions on the import of plywood have created a great demand for Indian made plywood.

The manufacture of good quality plywood depends largely on the use of the high grade adhesive. The import of milk-casein has been restricted and the Indian Forest Leaflet No. 67 issued by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, describes the properties of a plywood adhesive made from groundnut protein. It has been found that this is a good substitute for milk casein. It possesses good water resistance combined with a good "working life". Typical formulae for making groundnut protein glue are described in the leaflet. Several other glue formulae suitable for commercial plywood have already been published by this Institute.

The introduction of these, so called, vegetable casein adhesives as substitutes for milk casein, combined with the importation of a certain amount of South American case in, has caused a fall in the exceedingly high price of Indian molk case in.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION HOME ANNIVERSARY

BENARES, Oct. 17: The forty-third anniversary of the Ramkrishna Mission Home of service was celebrated on Sunday under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur D. D. Thacker of Jhari.

Dewan Bahadur Thacker announced a donation of Rs 15,000 to the Ramkrishna Mission for the construction of a separate block for an outdoor dispensary. A special appeal to the public for monetary help to enable the mission authorities to meet the increasing demands on service was made.—A. P.

CITY MARKETS

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Gold opened at Rs. 65/2 and after declining to Rs. 65 improved to Rs. 65/5 and steadied at Rs. 65/3. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 66/7. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 121 and improved to Rs. 121/5. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 123/13.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 396/8 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 397 but later were quiet with a restricted turnover and quotation stood at Rs 396/8.

There was some improved demand and March advanced to Rs. 398/8. The market closed at 3 p m as under:—

I.C.C. March	398 8 0
I.C.C. May	406 4 0

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 16.
October 22.02, December 21.85, January 21.78, Middling Spot 22.36.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 16.
October 21.96, December 21.88, January 21.77, Middling Spot 21.50.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.
New York, Oct. 16.
October 22.12, December 21.86. March 21.84.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 16.
Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 16
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Oct. 16.
Wheat Rozario (new crop) 39/3, Oct.-Nov. quoted, Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Oct.-Nov quoted, Wheat Australian (bags) 43 Oct.-Nov. quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 16.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £72-3/8, Consols 2-1/2 p c £79-1/2, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £104-3/8, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £104-3/4, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £112-5/8, Victory Bonds 4 p c £112-7/8, Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £11-5/8. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.) £89-1/2, National Bank of India £42.

NEW DELHI Oct. 17: Sir Nelson Johnson, Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry has arrived in India on a mission on behalf of the Royal Air Force, says a press "communique".—A. P.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

I seem to have stumbled on something. It appears that more than one mind had thought of TODAY as the name of a newspaper. Rung up by Blitz-editor Karanjia, I learnt from him, to my surprise, that he had already registered TODAY as the name of the paper he wishes to bring out and that permission has already been applied for, though not obtained. But, he said: "I know nothing of Zabak, Sabavala and the others." All this was news to me, for my news concerns either another paper or it would appear that more than one group of people are thinking out a paper called TODAY. Lest there should be no ill feeling, may I suggest that one be called TODAY and the other TOMORROW? All this is even more amusing when I bear in mind that some time ago a well-known printer and publisher confided in me—and I have not till this day broken that confidence—that one day, after the war may be, he wanted to bring out a paper called TODAY. All this still doesn't answer the question: Where does all the paper come from to start these new ventures in journalism? Existing papers are cramped for space and can barely meet their demands. Papers of long standing have been cut down drastically. Printers and publishers have had their bread rationed, so to speak, because Government drastically cut down paper. And how in the name of Paper Control can you have new publications like EVE IN INDIA and now this new venture, whatever it's name, given permission to appear? It is a matter big enough for the Newspaper Editors' Conference to consider. Can Government justify the special permission given to these ventures on the ground that they are necessary for the war effort? Is EVE IN INDIA necessary? There must be some plausible answer or explanation for this most unusual behaviour of the Paper Controller, when, in spite of the most fervent appeals of existing and recognised publishers and printers, Government emphatically said that there was NO paper to spare and that its drastic cut would have to stand. The matter has, it seems to me, passed from who is bringing out what to one of general public importance, which is: Who is sanctioning all these new ventures? WHY? On what grounds are new ventures allowed to sprout up before existing papers are restored their cuts? These questions will have to be answered to satisfy public opinion


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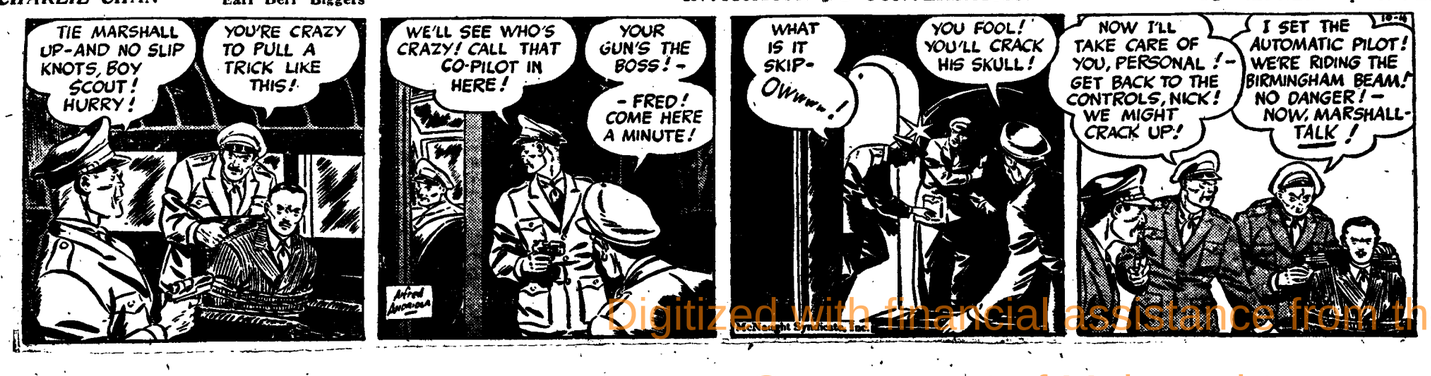
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Wanted sweet tempered educated girl for a Hindu youth (bachelor) Govt. Contractor. Apply Box No. 6305, "Bombay Chronicle".

Suitable bachelor or issueless widower, high caste Hindu, graduate Hindi knowing, earning above Rs. 200|- p.m. for a handsome, M. A. Kshatriya virgin bride, aged 23. Write with photo and full particulars to:—Mr. N. V. Machwe, Organizer, Hindu Inter-Caste Marriage Institute, opp. Model Mills, Nagpur City. 6317

Suitable Match for Hindu Moderately Educated homely and pretty girl of very respectable family. Correspond through Box No. 6305, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:— Matrics, Non-Matrics for sub-offices, establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply Indo-Finance & Transportation Corporation, Delhi. 6326

Wanted immediately, by a firm in Fort area, qualified Electrical Wiremen and Assistants. Enquire 107-A, Hill Road, Bus Terminus, Bandra, Bombay. 6325

Required for Health Centre Jodhpur general and Midwifery nurse. Must read and write English. Salary Rs. 50-2-70 plus Rs. 4 house rent p.m. and Rupee one per case upto Rs. 10 a month. Apply to the Medical Superintendent, Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur. 631

Wanted Medical Representatives, having experience of over five years in organising sales of Pharmacutical, Biochemical and Biological line. Candidates must possess outstanding personality and must be able to speak English very fluently. Apply stating age, minimum salary acceptable, joining time and other terms immediately to Lesco Chemical Works Ltd., Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 551

MEDICAL ADLETS

Alkali Ashram, Shiyali, S. India, relieves sufferers from chronic diseases. Consultation five rupees. Free for poor 6205

NURSES & SISTERS

For Nursing Sick Patients qualified European and Indian Nurses available Day or night. Relief Association Tel 34479. 6015

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged on Policies, Shares, Silver, Gold, Jewellery, Shops, etc. See Vasantrao Wadikar, Credit-Society's Office, "The Times of India", Bombay. 6277

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale—One 250 K. W. back-pressure steam turbine of "Erste Brunner" type with reduction gear for conversion from 9,000 to 1,500 r.p.m. in excellent condition. Write for particulars to Box No. 6287, "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Free:—Indian Pen Model 1944 and illustrated catalogue of Minerva New Gold's new Model jewellery absolutely Free. Sample set of Minerva New Gold's Jewellery is also sent to interested persons on request. Apply Post Box No. 1'9, Lahore. 6327

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Good quality Motor Battery Separators, are available. Apply for Rate to: M|s. Kailash Jagdish & Bros., Contractors, General Suppliers & Agents, 46, Edward Square, New Delhi. (6269)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I. P. RAILWAY
SPECIAL NOTICE

Conductor Guards on 197 Dn. & 198 Up Peshawar Express Trains

AS AN EXPERIMENTAL measure, with a view to assist passengers of all classes and especially those travelling in III and Inter classes, in finding accommodation and to help to secure an even distribution of passengers so as to avoid overcrowding and inconvenience in any carriage or compartment, special Conductor Guards will be appointed with effect from 20th October 1944, to 197 Down and 198 Up Peshawar Express Trains. These Conductor Guards will function in addition to the usual Guards of the trains and will generally help and advise passengers during their journey between Victoria and Delhi. They will wear the uniform of a Travelling Ticket Inspector, with a distinctive arm badge bearing the words "Conductor Guard." Passengers are requested to appeal to them in any case of emergency for assistance and information. (653)

NOTICE.

VACANCIES EXIST for the following posts in the Office of the undersigned. Applications invited from qualified persons urgently.

ACCOUNTANT—Rs. 250-15-295 plus D. A.

DY. ACCOUNTANTS—Rs. 120-10-150 plus D.A.

Applicants for the above posts must be graduates possessing high academical distinction with good accounting qualifications, and must have previous experience in accounts work. Bombay domicile is essential.

A. K. RAMAN,
Addl. Director of Civil Supplies,
Council Hall,
1st Floor, Bombay. (644)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified COMPOUNDER pay Rs. 40-2|5-70 per month with dearness allowance as admissible. Applicants may be called for interview at their own expenses. The appointment is temporary and the selected candidate will in the first instance be on probation for three months. Applications accompanied by non-returnable copies of testimonials will be received by the Superintendent, Ordnance Factory, Ambernath G. I. P. upto 30-10-1944. (661)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHEMICAL ENGINEER to the Jagatjit Distilling and Allied Industries Ltd., Hamira N.W.R. (Kapurthala State). Candidates with high academic and practical experience only need apply. The post is essentially for Post War Projects and applicants must send full details of present and past experiences, their qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials. English and Continental Papers PLEASE COPY. (657)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Sir CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Third Baronet, has divorced his wife Bai Aminabai daughter of Cassumally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. The said Bai Aminabai is not entitled to use our client's name and title and she has no authority to pledge our client's credit and our client shall not be responsible for her debts, whencesoever and howsoever incurred.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1944.

Messrs. HOOSEINI DOCTOR & CO.,
Attorneys for Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Third Baronet. (669)

M. & S. M. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CHIEF ENGINEER invites sealed tenders for the Maintenance contract for Hubli Sub Division of Hubli District i.e., for the length "Harihar to Londa including Alnavar-Dandeli Branch."

Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office, Park Town, Madras, on payment of Rs. 10|- (Rupees Ten only) each, which is not refundable and must be submitted so as to reach his Office not later than 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th November 1944. Any tender not in the prescribed form will not be considered.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. (638)

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Librarian in the University Library, Bombay. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised University and possess, in addition, special qualifications in Librarianship with practical experience of library management and routine. The pay of the post is Rs. 200-10-250 E.B.-10-300. Applications giving age and details of the academic record, training and experience of the candidates and accompanied by testimonials should reach the Librarian, University Library, Bombay—1, not later than the 11th November 1944.

(Sd.) K. M. JHAVERI,
Chairman.
University Library Committee. (636)

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS in prescribed forms will be received up to 15th November 1944 from candidates belonging to Muslim, Scheduled Castes and Other Minority Communities for temporary non-gazetted posts in connection with the war in the following grades.

(1) Professional Assistants on Rs. 170-10-290-15-350;
(2) Meteorological Assistants on Rs. 130-8-210-10-270;
(3) Assistants on Rs. 100-5-150-10-250;
(4) Senior Observers on Rs. 70-4-110-5-160; (Science graduates will start on Rs. 70|-. Intermediates will initially start on Rs. 61|- per mensem in the Observers' scale and will draw Rs. 70|- per mensem in the scale of Senior Observer after successful completion of training);
(5) Observers on Rs. 40 3-70-4-110 (with higher initial pay up to Rs. 52|- per month to Matriculates and Rs. 61|- per month to candidates who have passed the Intermediate or a higher examination).

AGE LIMIT:—28 years (31 years for Scheduled Castes only) on 15th November 1944 for all posts. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:—For (1) M.Sc. or B.Sc. with Honours, (2) and (3) Graduate in Science, (4) I.Sc., I.A. or I.Com. and (5) Matriculation or its equivalent.

Particulars and application forms for posts (1), (2) and (3) from the Director General of Observatories, Lodi Road, New Delhi by sending stamped and addressed envelope and for (4) and (5) from any of the following officers:—

1. Superintending Meteorologist Upper Air Office, Lodi Road New Delhi.
2. Superintending Meteorologist Meteorological Office, Poona 5.
3. Meteorologist I|C. Meteorological Office, Calcutta.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on THURSDAY, the 19th October, and SATURDAY, the 21st October, 1944, the following roads will be closed to vehicular and pedestrian traffic and reserved for a public purpose between the hours mentioned against the roads:—

(a) ON THE 19TH OCTOBER 1944.

	From	To
(1) MEREWETHER ROAD from Garden Road to Ormiston Road ..	2-15 p. m.	3-15 p. m.
(2) HENRY ROAD from Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	3-45 „
(3) ORMISTON ROAD from Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	do
(4) NOWROJI FERDUNJI ROAD from Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	do
(5) LANSDOWNE ROAD from Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	do
(6) STRAND ROAD from Arthur Bunder Road to Gateway of India ..	do	4-15 p. m.
(7) APOLLO PIER from Wellington Fountain to Gateway of India ..	3-00 p. m.	4-00 p. m.

(b) ON TH 21st OCTOBER 1944

(1) MEREWETHER ROAD from Garden Road to Ormiston Road ..	3-45 p. m.	4-45 p. m.
(2) HENRY ROAD from Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	5-15 „
(3) ORMISTON ROAD From Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	do
(4) NOWROJI FERDUNJI ROAD from Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	do
(5) LANDSDOWNE ROAD from Merewether Road to Strand Road ..	do	4-45 p. m.
(6) LANDSDOWNE ROAD from Colaba Causeway to Strand Road ..	4-45 p. m.	5-30 p. m.
(7) STRAND ROAD from Arthur Bunder Road to Gateway of India. ..	3-45 p.m.	5-30 p. m.
(8) APOLLO PIER from Wellington Fountain to Gateway of India. ..	4-30 p. m.	Until the Navy Day Procession passes.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th October, 1944.

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police. (663)

LATE MR. AMUBHAI JHAVERI

We express our thanks to all friends and sympathisers, who have offered their condolences to us by personal visit, post or telegram in our sad bereavement caused by the untimely demise of our brother Amubhai.

NANUBHAI JHAVERI
VITHALBHAI JHAVERI
PRAMODBHAI JHAVERI

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting till now between us, the undersigned, Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, VARJIVANDAS MOTILAL and RAMANLAL GOKALDAS SARAIYA, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay and elsewhere under the firm name or style of Narandas Rajaram & Company has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 17th day of October, 1944, so far as regards the said Varjivandas Motilal, who retires from the said firm.

NOTICE is hereby also given that the business heretofore carried on by Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO. at Bombay and elsewhere has been sold as a going concern as from 18th October, 1944, New Year Day Samvat Year 2001, to Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Company Limited, a Private Company, having its Registered Office at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay. All debts due to or owing by the said firm in relation to the said business will be received and paid by the said Company.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1944.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
VARJIVANDAS MOTILAL
RAMANLAL GOKALDAS
SARAIYA.

For Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd.,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
Chairman 660

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

Repayment of 5½% Bombay Improvement Trust Loan of 1929 for Rs. 25 lakhs due 1st November 1944.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, have been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the repayment of the above loan.

Debentures will cease to carry interest from 1st November 1944 and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th Sept., 1944. (662)

NOTICE.

PRIZES AGGREGATING to Rs. 4,000|- are offered by the Municipal School Board of Karachi for a competition to write a series of suitable Text Books for use in Primary Schools. Intending authors should apply for prospectus to the Administrative Officer, Municipal School Board, Kyo. (664)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAVJI DHANJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within "Fourteen Days" from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Khetwadi 9th Lane, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less being a portion of land Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2181, 2113 to 2116 and 2179, New Nos. 9222, 9261 and 9258, Old Survey Nos. 809, 807 and 806, New Survey No. 5487 and the said messuage and tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 2000(1) and Street Nos. 3 and 5 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1056 Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Dinshaw Cursetji Patell and partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji Shroff, on or towards the South by the property of Peroshaw Pestonji Mistry, on or towards the East partly by the property of Futtehally Shaikh Ahmed and partly by the property of Shamoorebai, widow of Mchunlal Purmanundas and on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 9th Lane.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1944.

CHANDRASEN & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys (665)

ZILL & CO.,
BOMBAY 2
wish their customers
BRIGHT DIWALI
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
Dealers in,
Laboratory Apparatus & Chemicals & hospital requisites

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF 73RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventy-Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 18th November, 1944, at 3-0 P. M. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1944.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Kantilal Nahalchand who retires by rotation under Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the company but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. B. S. Dabke, who retires by rotation under Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the company but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Sir Joseph Kay, K., who retires by rotation under Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the company, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Radhakrishna Baijnath who vacates office under Article 93 of the Articles of Association of the company but is eligible for re-election and to give consent to his being so elected a Director, in view of the fact that he holds office of profit under the company, being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Baijnath Gangadhar, who are the Cotton Mucadums of the company.
7. To elect Mr. Gangadhar Chaturbhuj, as Director and to give consent to his being elected a Director, in view of the fact that he holds office of profit under the company, being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Kedarnath Baijnath, who are the Selling Agents of the company.
8. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
9. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from Friday, the 27th October, 1944 to Friday, the 24th November, 1944 (both days inclusive).

By Order of
The Board of Directors.
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents.

Soparibaug Road, Parel.
Bombay, 10th October, '44.

NOTE:—THE DIVIDEND and Bonus if sanctioned will be payable to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the company, in the evening of Thursday, the 26th October, 1944. Payment will be made at the Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, between 11-0 A.M. and 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) from Monday, the 4th December 1944 to Friday the 8th December, 1944 (both days inclusive). During this period, no payment will be made at the Registered Office of the company, except to such shareholders, who desire remittance through post.

On and after Saturday, the 9th December 1944, payment of Dividend and Bonus will be made at the Registered Office of the company between 12-0 Noon & 4-0 p. m. (S. T.) on week days and between 12-0 noon and 2-0 p. m. on Saturdays.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, on receipt of this notice. 652

TIMBER DIRECTORATE, BOMBAY

THE TENDERS INVITED to reach the undersigned on 19-10-44 for collection transport and stacking packing case timber from various places to the Government Timber Salvage Depot, Matunga as per notification appearing in these columns on 10th October, 1944 are not required now.

V. S. KUPPUSWAMY,
Director. 643

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Mr. A. SUBRAMANIA AIYAR of Shahabad having intimated loss of original share certificate No. 1786 has applied for duplicate certificate. Notice is given that duplicate will be issued to him if no objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

18-10-1944. Bombay.
K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM,
669 Manager & Actuary.

WITH HAPPY NEW YEAR GREETINGS
BHARAT INDUSTRIAL WORKS (REGD.)
SHIWAJI ROAD, BARODA.
UNDERTAKE TO WATERPROOF AT MODERATE CHARGES
Cotton, Silk, Umbrella Covers, Canvas upto 72" width, Jute, Paper, Water & Rotproof Twines for fishing nets by latest Scientific Processes like oildressed chemicals, waxing synthetic rubber processes as well as Fireproofing of Cloth and Glass substitute Cloths. Enquiries solicited.

WHEN BABY COUGHS IN THE NIGHT
To ease that terrifying night cough without fussing or "dosing", simply rub baby with Vicks VapoRub. Its healing vapours, which he inhales, clear the air-passages, soothe irritation. And, like a poultice, it eases his chest. In a jiffy, baby, and mother, are asleep again. A bedtime rub with VapoRub usually *prevents* night coughing.
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Jwar-Bhata
WRITTEN DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
Diwali Greetings to all our patrons

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